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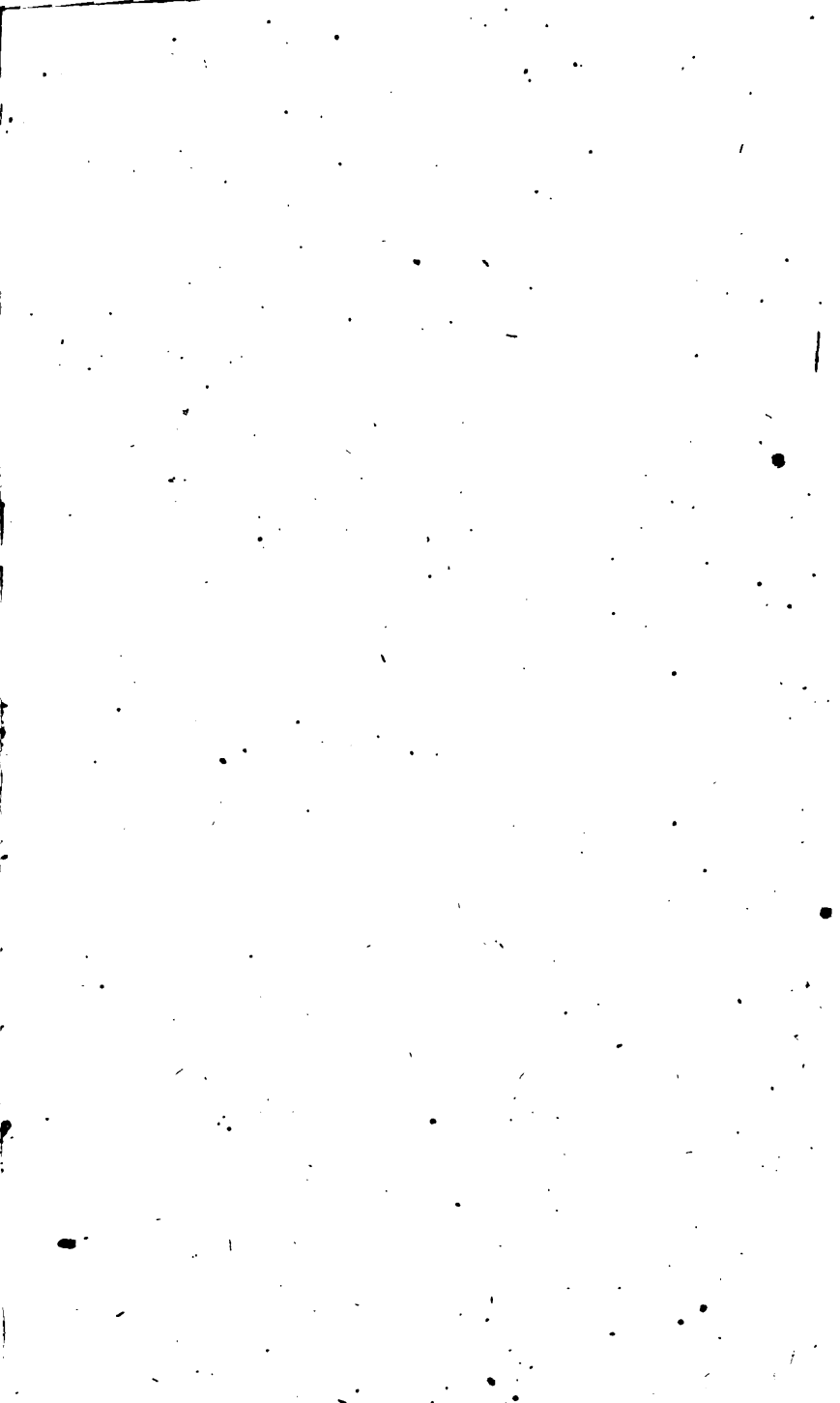
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THE
ITINERARY
OF
JOHN LELAND
THE
ANTIQUARY.

VOL. THE FIETH.

Publiſh'd from the Original MS. in the
BODLEIAN LIBRARY
By **THOMAS HEARNE M. A.**

To which is prefix'd
MR. W. VALLANS'S Account of ſeveral Parts of
HARTFORD-SHIRE:

And at the End is ſubjoyn'd
A Letter concerning ſome Antiquities between
WINDSOR and OXFORD.

OXFORD,
Printed at the THEATER for the Publiſher,
MDCCXI.

D^r. THOMAS FULLER'S

Church-History of Britain, Book VI. p. 319.

Pity it is, that Mr. *Leland's* worthy Collections were never made publick in print; and some, justly to be praised for care in preserving, may as justly be taxed for envy in ingrossing such Monuments of Antiquity.

Advertisement.

Whereas the First Volume of *Leland's Itinerary*, formerly in the hands of *Charles Bernard Esq;*, was not found in his Study after his death, the Person who hath the 2^d, 3^d, 4th, and 5th Volumes, desires the Gentleman, in whose possession that First Volume now remains, to accept of the prime Cost for the said Book, viz. 4^s. which shall be paid him by Mr. *Innys* Bookseller, at the Princes Arms in St. Paul's Church-Yard, London.



THE P R E F A C E.

THE greatest Part of this Volume relates to Wales. The Observations are very remarkable, and most of them such as have not been noted by any of our Historians or Antiquaries that have treated of this Part of Great Britain. Mr. Stowe's Transcript was of no small service to me in adjusting some Passages. For notwithstanding he does not seem to have understood Latin very well, (for which reason there are divers gross Mistakes in his Latin Transcripts) and tho' he us'd much liberty in adding, leaving out, and transposing, yet his Copy being taken about twenty four Years after Mr. Leland's Death (before the Originals had receiv'd much Damage) they are of excellent use in filling up the vacant Places, and in settling some other Difficulties; which Advantage cannot be expected from such Copies as were transcrib'd divers Years afterwards. 'Tis this Use therefore that I have made of this Transcript, and most of the Supplements in this Volume (which are inclos'd in Crotchets) are to be attributed to this Copy and not to Mr. Burton's, which however was written by a Person of better Learning than Mr. Stowe, and is in some things preferable to it. I have withal taken notice of the most material Variations in Mr. Stowe's Transcript from the Original, and have insert'd them with the other Variations (taken from Mr. Burton) at the Bottom of the Page.

In the Preface * to the First Volume I had occasion to quote a Letter of mine concerning some Antiquities between WINDSOR and OXFORD that was printed in the Monthly Miscellany, or Memoirs for the Curious, for Novemb. MDCCVIII. I have been since importun'd by some learned Gentlemen, for whom I have a great Honour and Veneration, to reprint that Letter. I have therefore comply'd with this Motion, and subjoin'd it at the End of this Volume; but the Additions and Alterations are so many and so considerable that 'twill in a manner appear wholly new. In the former Impression I had observ'd that Cherrenhul, that is mention'd in an Historical

* Pag. XI.

Fragment preserv'd * by Leland, was somewhere about Foxcomb-Hill near OXFORD, and I am now so far from thinking otherwise that I have in this second Edition fix'd † it at Chilwell Farm. Tho' I had this Farm in my view when I first writ this Letter, yet I did not venture to put it down till I had better consider'd the Circumstances of the Place, which I find convenient enough for so great a Battle. And 'tis no small satisfaction to me that among other Persons of Figure and Distinction that agree with me in this Opinion I have the Concurrence of a Worthy Physician the ingenious Dr. JOHN THORPE late of University-College; who as he hath in other respects been a Promoter of this Undertaking, so he was pleas'd to write to me a very kind Letter, concerning his Sentiments of the Place mention'd in this Fragment.

In a Note at the End of Mr. Leland's *Nænie* upon the Death of Sir Thomas Wyt (printed at the Beginning of the II. Vol.) I observ'd that our Bodlejan Copy of those *Nænie* belong'd formerly to one Vallans, whom I guess'd to be a Man of Learning. His Name was W. Vallans ‡, and I since find this Conjecture confirm'd by a small Book written by him in blank Verse, in which he gives an Account of several Places in Hartford-shire. He was a Native of that County, was a modest Man, well vers'd in Records, an Admirer of Mr. Leland, and (I think) travell'd into several Countries after he had publish'd this Book, which he had not presum'd to put to the Press if he had not been drawn to it by the Persuasions of his Friends. 'Twas printed at London (in three Sheets in Quarto) by Roger Ward for John Sheldrake, in the Year MDXC. but 'tis so great a Rarity that I had scarce so much as heard of it till of late, when 'twas sent to me out of the well furnish'd Study of THOMAS RAWLINSON of the Middle-Temple Esq., who gave me leave (if I thought proper) to reprint it. I shall therefore here prefix it to this Volume.

BODLEJAN Library
Sept. 8th. MDCCXI.

* See in the Appendix to the IVth. Vol. of this *Itin.* p. 132. † See pag. 134. ‡ 'Tis probable he was the same with W. V. who writ the Book call'd, *The Honourable Prentice*. Concerning which Book see what I have said in my Notes to the History of the Bacon at *Dunmowe*, printed at the Beginning of the III. Vol. of this *Itin.* p. V.

A TALE OF TWO SWANNES.

Wherein is comprehended the original
and increase of the RIVER LEE,
Commonly called WARE-RIVER:

Together with the Antiquitie of sundrie Places
and Townes seated upon the same.

Pleasant to be read, and not altogether un-
profitable to be understood.

By *W. VALLANS.*

Publisch'd out of the Study of THOMAS RAWLINSON
of the *Middle-Temple* Esq.



OXFORD, Printed at the *Theater*, MDCCXI.

TO THE R E A D E R.

THE reasons be manifold (good reader) that mooved me to publish thys present Tale. First, that I might (in what I was able) illustrate, or make better known to the world, my countrie or place of byrth: to which (as Ciceto saith) each man doth ow the third part of his life, and for which ther is no good man, but wil jeopard his life, adventure his safetie, and hazard the dearest things hee dooth possesse. Neither yet was there ever any man so brutish, but rejoyceth to hear his countrie commended, and is delighted when he beareth the same wel spoken off and praised. Such is the affection that every man beareth to it, that Ovid, expressing the same, said, he could not tel howe it came to passe, nor whence it should procede. His words be these:

Nescio qua natale solum dulcedine cunctos
Ducit, &c.

Hence it came to passe that antiquity gave divina honor to such as had deserved wel of their countrie: either in peace, by inventing something to the profit or wealth thereof: or in war, by adventring their bodies in defence thereof.

Another reason was, that albeit neither my writing, nor other indeavour whatsoever, be able to perform any thing that might either beautifie or adorne the places I speake of: Yet hereby I would animate, or encourage those worthy Poëts, who have written Epithalamion Thamefis, to publish the same. I have seen it in Latine verse (in my judgment) wel done, but the Author, I know not for what reason, doth suppress it. That which is written in English, though long since it was promised, yet is it not perfourmed. So as it seemeth, some unhappy Star envieth the sight of so good a work: which once set abroad, such trifles as these would vanish, and be overshadowed, much like the Moon and other Starres, which after the appearing of the Sunne are not to be seen at all.

Thirdly, being fully resolved to leave my country, I held best before my departure Cigneum aliquid canere: not unlike the Swans, who before their death do sing, as Virgil, Ovid, Horace, Martial with all the Poëts do constantly affyrme. The Philosophers say it is because of the spirit, which, labouring to passe thorow the long and small passage of her necke, makes a noise as if she did sing. Pythagoras did thinke their soules were immortal, and saith, how before their death, they rejoyce and sing as going to a better

*a better Life. The manner of their singing M. Thomas Watson
in his Odes expresseth thus:*

*Qualis ubi longo mœnore Caystrius ales
Confectus senio gravi, &c.*

Which verses A. F. hath englishted on this wise:

Like to the silver Swan, who seeing death to be comming,
Wand'reth alone for a while through streams of lovely *Cayster*:
Then to the flowing bankes all faint at last he repairth,
Singing there, sweet bird, his dieng song to *Cayster*:
Geving there, sweet bird, his last farewell to *Cayster*:
Yielding up, sweet bird, his breath and song to *Cayster*.

*The last, and not the least motive was my friendes request,
whose importunate demaund, without breach of amitie, I could
not gainsay: to whom, as also to thy favourable construction
(curteous and friendly reader) I commit the same.*

JOHN TURNER of the worke.

TO tell a Tale, and tell the truth withall,
To write of waters, and with them of land.
To tell of Rivers, where they rise and fall.
To tell where Cities, Townes, and Castles stand.
To tell their names both old and new,
With other things that be most true.

Argues a Tale that tendeth to some good.
Argues a Tale that hath in it some reason.
Argues a Tale, if it be understood,
As looke the like, and you shall find it reason.
If when you reade, you find it so,
Commend the worke and let it goe.

J.T.

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A Tale of TWO SWANNES.

WHEN nature, nurse of ev'ry living thing,
Had clad her charge in brave and new aray;
The hills rejoyst to see themselves so fine:
The fields and woods grew proud therof also:

The meadowes with their partie-colour'd coates,
Like to the Rainebow in the azur'd skie,
Gave just occasion to the cheerfull birdes,
With sweetest note, to sing their nurse's praise.
Among the which, the merrie *Nightingale*
With swete and swete (her brest again a thorne)
Ringes out all night the never ceasing laudes
Of God, the author of her nurse and all.

About this time the Lady *Venus* viewd
The fruitfull fieldes of pleasant *Hartfordshire*:
And saw the river, and the meades thereof
Fit for to breede her birdes of greatest prize.
She calles in haste for winged *Mercurie*,
And sendes him to *Cayster*, silver streame.
Fetch me (saith she) two Cignets of the best,
And in the Laund, hard by the parke of *Ware*,
Where *Fanshawe* buildes for his succeeding race,
Thy speedie comming I will there await.
The messenger of all the heav'nly court
Makes haste away to doo his mistresse quest:
And from the brood two Cignets of esteeme
He sleely takes, unseene of any Swannes,
Which in that river be so plentifull.

To *Ware* he comes, and to the Launde he flies,
Where *Venus*, like the Goddesse of great Love,
Sate lovely by the running river side,
Tuning her Lute unto the waters fall,
Wherewith she did record the love and armes
Of mightie *Mars*, the God of dreadfull warre.

The present come, she layeth downe her Lute,
And takes these Cignets of so great esteeme,
Throwing them both into her river *Lee*:

And

And posted straight up to the throne of *Jove*,
Where lovely, like to verie love it selfe,
Shee set her selfe upon her yeelding knee,
And craves of him but onely this request,
That her two Swannes might prosper in the streame,
And rule the rest, as worthie King and Queene.

The mightie *Jove*, unwilling to denie
His daughter's sute, for feare of further ill,
Graunts her request: and more to pleasure her,
Saith, that these two so fruitfull shall become,
That all the Swannes, yea, the verie Thames
Shall be replenisht with their princely race.
Venus yeeldes thanks, and hastes her selfe away
To mount *Trochylus*, where she tooke her rest.

Long liv'd these Swannes in *Lee*, with great increase
Of honour, royaltie, and in high state:
Inricht with issue of the fayrest breede,
That lives in *Severne*, *Humber* or in *Trent*,
The chiefeft floudes that water *English* ground.
Three times had *Venus* us'd them for to draw
Her Ivory Chariot through the lossie ayre.
A speciall favour (as the Poets say)
Graunted to such, as she holdes in accompt.

Now as these Swannes began to waxen old,
As time outweares eche creature that doth live:
It pleased them to send throughout their realme,
For all their subjectes of the highest bloud:
With full intent to make a progresse cleane
Throughout their land to see the boundes thereof,
And ev'ry brooke that harbours anie Swanne,
With all the Isles that unto them belong.
No sooner was this message knowne abroad,
But there resorted to their being place
Such troupes of milke-white Swannes, as well beseem'd
The royall state of two such princes great.
Among which troupes the King and Queene made choise
Of fortie Swannes of high and royall bloud,
For to attend upon their Majesties.
Then looke how *Cynthia* with her silver rayes
Exceedes the brightnesse of the lesser starres,
When in her chiefeft pompe she hasteth downe
To steale a kisse from drouisie *Endymion*:
So doe these princes farre excell in state
The Swannes that breede within *Europa's* boundes.

And in this pompe they hie them to the head,
Whence *Lee* doth spring, not farre from *Kempton* towne,
Vol. 5. b And

A Tale of two Swannes.

And swiftly comming downe through *Brooke-hall* parke,
 Leaves *Whetbamsted*, so called of the corne.
 By *Bishops-Hatfield* then they come along,
 Seated not farre from antient *Verolane* :
 His Citie, that first spent his blessed life,
 In just maintaining of our Christian faith.

{ The first
 arme of
 increafe. }

When they had past *Hartingfordbury* towne,
 A quite contrarie course they doe finde out :
 And though it were some labour gainst the streame
 To trace this River, feeding christall *Lee* ;
 Yet worthily they holde their first resolve,
 And up by *Tewing*, wide of *Butlers* house,
 To *Digswell* haste, where *Horsley* dwelt of late :
 And then to *Welwine*, passing well bekowne,
 And noted for a worthie stratagem :
 I meane the *Danes*, who on *S. Bryces* night
 Were stoutly murdred by their women foes.
 To *Whitwell* short, whereof doth burbling rise
 The spring, that makes this little river runne.

Thence backe againe unto the chiefeest towne
 Of all the shire, and greatest of accompt,
 Defended with a Castle of some strength,
 Well walled, dyched, and amended late,
 By her, the onely mirror of the world,
 Our gracious Queene and Prince *ELIZABETH*.

Not far from hence stands many a milke-white Swanne,
 Attending for to entertaine their Prince :
 Among the which was one of chiete accompt
 That busked up his winges in greatest pride,
 And so salutes this worthie companie :
 And with a speeche that well did him beseeme,
 He tels "how that neere *Walkborne*, *Capels* seate,
 "The *Bene* doth rise, and gives his proper name
 "To *Benington*, and so to *Watton* runnes :
 "And then by *Staplefoord*, to *Benegboo* heere,
 "Where we, with all the Swannes and Cignets both,
 "That live in *Bene*, doe rest at your command.
 Right graciously the Princes tooke his speeche,
 And so departed towards *Edwardes Ware*.

{ The se-
 cond. }

But ere they come unto the *Meade* or *Laund*,
 Where *Venus* first did put them in estate,
 They passed up a river of good depth,
 The greatest branch that feedeth christall *Lee*.
 With speedie pace (as Swannes doe use to swimme),
 They passe to *Wadesmill*, and to *Thundrich Church*,
 And so to *Standon*, honour'd with the house

{ The
 third. }

Of worthie *Sadler Knight*, and Counseller
To all the Children of King *Henry* seventh:
Whose sonne surviving holdes the verie path,
That leades to vertue and to honours throne.
By *Puckbridge* likewise they do swiftly passe:
And so to *Horne-meade* more and lesse, and then
To *Withiball*, to *Buckland* and to *Breckway* both,
Where is the head and verie utmost bound
Of this surpassing cleere and goodly streame.

Returning backe againe, the companie
Were marshalled and set in order brave.
And this was done least that undecently
They should passe by the guested towne of *Ware*.
Thus ordered, they come by *Byrches* house,
That whilom was the Brothers Friers place:
Then by the Crowne, and all the Innes of *Ware*:
And so appoaching to the late built bridge,
They see the barges lading malt apace;
And people wondering at so great a troope:
Among the which, a man whose silver heares
Seem'd to excell the whitenesse of the rest,
Bespake them thus:

"Long have I liv'd, and by this bridge was borne,
"Yet never saw I such a companie:
"So well befeene, so order'd, and so faire.
"Nay (as I thinke) the age that is by past,
"Nor yet the same that after shall insue
"Never beheld, nor lookt upon the like.

The people listened to this aged man,
As one they lov'd, and held in reverence.
And as they stood, behold a sodaine chance:
From South-side of the bridge, hard by the same,
Two goodly Swannes with Cignets full affeene
Present themselves and theirs unto the Prince:
Excusing well their slackenesse and offence
In not appearing at their first command.
The Queene beholding such a goodly broode,
Receiv'd them all, and pardon'd everie misse:
Demanding where they us'd, and all their state.
After a becke in signe of humble thankses,
The Cocke made answer with a modest grace:

{ A rivelet
or rill. }

"A place there is, not farr from hence (O King)
"A chalkie hill, beneath the same a hole,
"Cal'd *Chadwell* head, whence issues out a streame,
"That runnes behind broad Meade that you see heere:
"A little sill, yet great enough for us,

"And these our breede, yet (gracious Prince) behold
 "A tale there is deliver'd unto us
 "From hand to hand, how that a haunted ducke,
 "Diving within this *Chalk-well* head or hole,
 "Was forced underneath the hollow ground
 "To swimme along by waies that be unknowne:
 "And afterward at *Amwell* spring (they say)
 "Was taken up all fetherlesse and bare.

{ The fifth. }

The King and Lordes tooke pleasure at the tale,
 And so made haste quite through the arched bridge
 To *Amwell*, when they easilie did spie
 The spring and rill that comes out of the hilly
 And is suppos'd to rise at *Chadwell* head.

{ The sixth. }

Beneath the same comes downe a little stream
 That fosters Swannes, and comes from *Haddam* small:
 And so by *Haddam*, where the Bishops house
 Hath bene of long, and so to *Wykeford* tower:
 And here at *Amwell* fallies into the *Lee*.

{ The seventh. }

Then troupes this traine to *Stansted*, call'd *Le Theley*,
 And *Stansted* where as *Basse* did lately build,
 Whose sonne yeeldes hope of vertue worth the place
 And livinges which his father purchast him.

And here againe out of the kingly stream
 They passe by *Roydon* through little *Esburyke* quite
 Then they salute *Hunsdon* the nurserie
 And foster house of thrise renowned Swannes
 Whose honour, and whose noble progenie
 Gives glorie to that honourable house:
 Lord, how they live all glorious as the sunne
 With types and titles fit for their degree,
 As kinmen to our most redoubted Queene,
 And men of high desert unto the state.

From hence to *Sapsford*, and to *Starford*, chiding owne
 The Bishops: then to *Farnham* and to *Maulden*,
 And so to *Clavering*, where it riseth first,
 And then comes downe againe into the *Lee*.

From *Stansted* unto *Heddon* goe these Swannes,
 From thence to *Broxborne*, and to *Worinley* wood
 And so salute the holy house of Nunnes,
 That late belong'd to capitaine *Edward Dinnis*,
 A knight in *Ireland* of the best accompt
 Who late made execution on our foes,
 I meane of *Spanyardes*, that with open armes
 Attempted both against our Queene and us
 There now Lord *Talbot* keepes a noble house.

1588.

Now see these Swannes the new and worthie state

Of

Of famous *Cicill*, treasoror of the land,
Whose wisdome, counsell, skill of Princes state
The world admires, then Swannes may doe the same:
The house it selfe doth shewe the owners wit,
And may for bewtie, state, and every thing,
Compared be with most within the land.

Downe all along through *Waltham* street they passe,
And wonder at the ruines of the Abbay,
Late supprest, the walles, the walkes, the monumentes,
And everie thing that there is to be seene.
Among them all a rare devise they see,
But newly made, a waterworke: the locke
Through which the boates of *Wate* doe passe with malt.
This locke contains two double doores of wood,
Within the same a Cesterne all of Plancke,
Which onely flls when boates come there to passe
By opening of these mightie dores with sleight,
And strange devise, but now decayed fore.
And as they staid here, they chaunst to see
The stately crosse of *Elmor*, *Henries* wife.
Then *Esfield* house, that longes unto our Queene,
They all behold, and with due reverence
Salute the same.

From hence by *Hackney*, *Leyton*, and old Foord,
They come to *Stratford*, call'd also the Bowe:
And underneath the bridge that thwartes the streame
And partes the shires of *Middlesex*, and *Essex* both.
At last (though long and wearie was their way)
They come unto the mouth of river *Lee*,
Where all the Swannes of that part of the *Thames*
Attend to see this royall companie:
So that from *Woolwich* to *Blackmall* was seene
Nor water, nor the medowes thereabout.
For looke how in a frostie night or day,
When Snowe hath fallen thicke upon the ground,
Echoe eafing eye is dafeld with the sight,
So Lillie-white was land and strand besene
With these faire Swannes, the birdes of lovely love.

After a noyse in signe of passing joy,
A Swanne of *Thames* invices the King and Queene
Upon a day prefixt, to see and celebrate
The marriage of two Rivers of great name.
Which granted, everie one departes his way,
The King and Queene againe into their *Lee*
Where yet they live in health and happie state,
Or if not so, they dyed but of date.

A
C O M M E N T A R I E
O R
E X P O S I T I O N

Of certain proper names used in this Tale.

Hartford.

Hartford-shire: so called of the town. King *Alfred* was the first that devided this Land into Shires, Hundreds, and Tenthes, whereby hee repressed the outrages and robberies which the *Englysh-men* (following therein the *Danes*;) committed one upon another. Hee appointed that every man should be in some Hundred or Tenth, and if he were accused of any offence, if he found not in his Hundred or Tenth a suertie or pledge for himself, he was grievously punished. Hereby he brought to passe, that hanging golden bracelets by cross-waies, there was none durst steale or take them away. This Shire aboundeth in plenty of corne, pasture, medowes, water and woods: and hath in it 120. Parishes.

Lee.
Cayster.

Lee, called also *Lygan*, *Lygeon* and *Lay*.

Cayster. A river in *Boetia*, where is supposed the fairest and largest Swannes doo breede.

Famshawe.

Famshawe. One of the remembrancers of her Majesties court of Exchequer: an upright Justicer, and one that especially tendereth the profit of *Ware*, whereof he hath purchased the Lordship.

Ware.

Ware. Builded in the year of our Lord 914. by *K. Edward* the sonne of *K. Alfred*. This towne since the building thereof hath greatly increased, and by procuring to themselves the free passage of their bridge greatly kindred the Shire-towne of *Hartford*. For in old time the bridge was chained and kept by the Bailiefe of *Hartford*, but in the time of King *John*, when the Barons warred one against another, and against the King himselve, the townesmen, trusting to their Lord *Wake*, brake the chaine, and have ever since enjoyed their

their passage, whereby it is greatly encreased, and is likely still to doo, aswell for that by means of the Lord Treasurer the river is made passable for boates and barges, as also through the diligence of the Townesmen, who, with helpe of *M. Fanshawe*, have erected a newe markette house, with intent to procure certaine Fayres to be helde there yeerely. The Bridge was reedified lately, and the arches made of stone at the charges, viz. 140. poundes geven by her Majestie. The rest by the Towne and Countrey.

Thames, the chiefeft river of *England*. The name is derived of *Tame* and *Isis*, which rising in *Glocester-shire*, runneth to the towne of *Tame*, where joyning together, they make the *Thames*, whereof read *Leland*, or *M. Harison* in his description of *Britaine*. Thames.

Severne, a river that arriseth in *Wales*, passeth by *Montgomery*, *Shrewsburie*, *Brydenorth*, *Bewdly*, *Worcester*, *Glocester*, and *Bristol*. It parteth *Wales* and the West countrey, and falleth into the sea betwyxt *Mylford Haven* and *Padstow*. The course of this River as also the rest require a speciall treatise. Severne.

Humber, or rather *Hull*, falleth into the Sea at *Raven-spur*, and ariseth out of sundrie Rivers, whose confluence make a mighty water. &c. Humber.

Trent is one of the most excellent Rivers in *England*, and, as *M. Harison* saith, increased with so many Waters, as it seemeth it may be compared with *Severne* or *Ouse*, of which River whosoever is desirous to see or read more may find the same in *M. Harison's* workes, and therefore I omit to speake further of it. Trent.

Cynthia, the Moone.

Endymion, a shepheard, who (as the Poets faine) was cast a sleepe upon the hill *Latmos* an hundred yeares by the Moone, to the intent she might injoy his love. Cynthia.
Endymion.

Verolane, called by *Antonine* *Verolanum*, of *Tacitus* *Verulanum*, of *Ptolomy* *Verolanum*. The Saxons called it *Watlingchester* of the high-way called *Watlingstreete*, and *Werlancheester* of the river *Werlam* that ran by it. And yet it is called *Verulam*, albeit there be nothing left but the ruines and rubbish of the walles. It hath bene a citie in old time of great and especiall account, well walled, and defended with a great fishing pond, which wel neer did compasse it. There is yet to be seene (as *M. Camden* saith) ancient coyne with this Inscription, *Tas. Verul.* which Doctor *Powell* interpreteth to be *Tributum Verulamii*. For *Tas* in *Walsh* signifieth tribute, and *Tascia* a tribute penie. This citie was greatly distressed in the time of *Nero* the Emperour by the warres which *Bund-wica*

with the Queene made against the *Romans*, as may easily appeare to such as be any thing at all conversant in reading the *Romane* histories: yet did it flourish againe, and continued in good estate, and among other thinges famous for bringing forth to the world *Alban* the Protomartyr, or first martyr of this land, of whome M. Gerard Leigh in his accidence of armorie wryteth: "*Alban* was knight of the *Bath*, and Lord of *Verolane*, now called Saint *Albons*: who in his youth, for the honour of this realme, made a royall chalenge of Justes at *Rome*, and did there other Knightly disportes in Armour, where hee had onelye the prise, and was made Knight by *Dyoclesian* then Emperour of *Rome*, who had this Realme then in subjection.

"This *Alban* was Prince of Knights, and Sovereigne Steward of *Brittaines*: and after was converted to the faith of Christ by *Amphybalus*, that holy Knight, who went to *Rome* with *Bassianus* the Sonne of *Severus* in the companie of 1500. of the chiefe Lordes sonnes of *Brittaine* and *Cornewall*, where *Zepherinus* then Bishop privily instructed him in the fayth of Christ, which, at his returne, he taught to *Alban* in such sort, that openly professing the same, they were in the time of the Emperour *Dyoclesian* both martyred". Whereof you may reade in *Gildas* and *Bede*. After this, the Citie was yet in good estate, until the time of the *Saxons*, when *Offa* and *Eofa* taking it for their refuge, were besieged by *Uther Pendragon*, who brake the walles and defaced it. After this, by litle and litle it languished, so that it became a denne or harbour of theeves and harlots, untill King *Offa*, about the yeare of our Lord 793. builded an Abbey in honor of S. *Alban*, in a place called *Hornelburst*. Hencefoorth the olde Citie decayed, and S. *Albons* flourished. And *Alfricke* the seventh Abbot of the house bought the fishing pond of the King: and for that the Fisher-men dayly endomaged the religious people, it was with great cost drayned and made drie. There remaineth at this day a street in S. *Albons*, called *Fishpoole* street: and for that there hath bene found about the Citie, anchors, keles of boates, old nailes, and such trash, some have supposed the *Thames* to have runne that way, which error grewe by corruption of *Gyldas's* booke, where he mentioneth of S. *Alban's* death. But it is not so. but hear what ancient Recordes doo testifie concerning the same.

In the time of King *Edgar*, when *Aeghelred* was Abbot, he caused the ruines of *Verolane* to be searched, the vaultes to bee uncovered, and the pavements to be digged up: where he found Pillers, peeces of antique worke, thresholds, door-frames, pillers for windowes of fine masonrie worke, some of *Porphyrie*, some

some Touch, some Alabaſter, all which were verie convenient for his purpoſe. Beſides hee found ſockets of Lattyn, and of Braſſe, with divers other thinges which he reſerved towards the foundation of a new Abbey, which he intended to build. But being prevented by death, *Edmerus* his ſucceſſor digged againe, and found idols, altars richly covered, jugs and cruſes with pots, ſome of wood, ſome ſtone, and ſome gold, artificially wrought and carved. And proceeding farther, he found pots of gold, ſilver, and ſome of braſſe, ſome with coyne, and ſome with bones and aſhes of ſuch as have bene burned or buried: all which were reſerved, and the mettels melted, and kept for this new Abbaie, which being at laſt finiſhed was indowed with great ſtore of livinges and manifold privileges, and the new towne of S. *Albans* dayly more and more increaſed, famous as well for the Abbey, as alſo for two notable civill battailes fought there during the faction betwixt the two great houſes of *Torke* and *LANCASTER*. Thus much of *Verolane*, whereof more might be ſaid, which for brevities ſake I omit.

Bishops Hatfield or Hetfield. *John Morton* Biſhop of Ely builded there a houſe which nowe belongeth to her Maſteſtie.

Bishops Hatfield or Hetfield. Hunſdon.

Hunſdon, as *Leland* reporteth, belonged once to the *Bobins* and *Bernyers*, from them to the *Howards*. *Tho.* duke of *Northfolke*, ſuſpecting that a tower of the houſe would fall by reaſon of the height, tooke downe a part thereof. And King *Henrie* the eight making an exchange with the Duke, newly reedified the houſe; ſince whoſe time it is honoured with the title of a Baronie, which *Henry Cary*, Lord Chamberlaine of her Maſteſties houſehold, lieutenent of *Northfolke* and *Suffolke*, and Captaine of *Barwike*, at this day enjoyeth.

Hartford, called by *Antonine* and the *Romans* *Durocobrivus*.

Hartford.

The *Brittaines* or *Welſhmen* call red water *Dur Coh*, and *Briva* as wel with them as alſo with the antient *Galls* ſignifieth over the water, as *Briva Odera*, *Briva Iſſara*, which ſignifie paſſages over rivers of the ſame name. The *Saxons* called it *Heruſford*, as in one booke remaining with *John Stowe* (a diligent ſearcher and preſerver of Antiquities) it is written *Heoruſford*. *Bede* in the fourth booke of his Eccleſiaſticall hiſtory mentioneth how *Theodorus* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* held a Synod or Provinciaſſall counſell at *Heruſford*, Anno 670. but now it is corruptly (as I thinke) called *Hartford*, which *Leland* interpreteth *Cervi vadum*, the foord of *Hartes*. It hath bene in olde time of good account, as well by reaſon of the Caſtel as alſo of the Priory. The Caſtel was builded firſt by *Edward* ſenior in the ninth yeare of his raigne, as *Henry Huntington* ſaith, whoſe wordes be: *Edvardus Anno 9. regni ſui conſtruxit Herefordium caſtrum non immenſum ſed pulcherrimum tamen*

inter Benefician, Mimeram, & Ligeam, flumina non profunda sed clarissima tamen. This Castel hath since beene increased by the *Clares*, and then by the Dukes of *Lancaster*. For *Roger de Clare* in *Henry* the second his time was created Erle of *Hartford*. And *Robert Fitzwalter* that came of the same house in *King Stevens* time did boldly affirme that the keeping of the Castel did of right belong unto him. *Henry* the third gave the Castel with the honour belonging to it to *William Valence* Erle of *Penbroke*, Anno 1247. After it fell to the Dukes of *Lancaster*, who used to lodge at it verie often. In the yeare of our Lord 1357. the Queene of *Scottes*, sister to *King Edward* the third, departed this life, lying at *Hartford* with her sister in law the Queene of *England*, and in the year 1458. for a fray made in *Fleetestreet* in *London*, the King sent the principals of *Clifford*, *Furnivall*, and *Barnardes* In, as Prisoners to *Hartford* Castel. *King Henry* the sixt used often to keepe his *Christmas* there: and, to conclude, *King Edward* the sixt was nuried and schooled there.

The Priorie was builded by *Ralfe Lord Lymesey*, who came into *England* with *William the Conquerour*, and was (as the Monkes reported) his sisters sonne.

The townesmen of late have procured to themselves a new corporation, and have on the *Saterday* a good market and every yeare three faires. In *Edward* the 3. time, as I have seene in an olde record, they had two markets in the weeke and but two fayres.

In the time of *Henry* the eight, viz. 1507. there was a Paper-Mill at *Hartford*, and belonged to *John Tate*, whose father was Mayor of *London*.

Waltham.

Waltham, a market towne. The Abbay was builded by *King Harold*, who shortly after he had built it was slaine by *William the Conqueror*. His mother with great and earnest sute obtained his body, and intoumbed the same in the Abbay.

Elnors
Crosse.

Elnors Crosse, commonly called *Waltham Crosse*. *K. Henry* the first set it up in memory of his wife (who died in *Lincolne-shire*;) and wheresoever her body was caried, there he erected a Crosse with the armes of *England*, *Castile* and *Pontoys*, geven on the same, of which the Crosse in *Chepe*, and *Charing Crosse* be two of the fayrest,

To his Beloved Father

JOHN VALLANS,

W. V. wisheth the grace of God with
Health and Prosperitie.

TH E dutie (deare Father) I owe unto you, the regard of my promise, together with the remembrance of your reasonable request, doe not a little moove me to write a few words concerning the matter whereof, at my being with you last, wee with certaine of our friendes talked. And I am well assured that you remember what a sty N. B. kept, when I said that ships had bene at *Ware*, affirming, how it was impossible that that river, which but of late was scarce able to bear a smal whyrrie, shold in times past beare big and mighty ships. Truly his wordes were many and great, but his reasons were smal. And since that at that time I promised to send you in a letter a plaine and evident prooffe of those words which there I uttered, I doubt not but in these few lines fully to satisfie, not only your request, but also your mind, and confirme you in that opinion which fewe men (unlesse such as be altogether ignorant of the matter and of the place) wil denie. And first I will shew you the cause for which the ships went thither, and what they did there. Then will I plainly proove both by *authoritie* and examples, that it is likely that they were there. Lastly, I wil (as my promise was) shew you about what time and by whome *Ware* was builded.

That Ships have been at Ware.

TH E *Danes*, who (as *Polidor Virgil* saith) dwelled in olde time beyond *Ister*, but now be they inhabitants of the *Germane* Ocean or *Denmark*, perceiving how that their Country was overmuch pressed with the great multitude of people that inhabited the same, determined to subdue the land, to drive out the *English-men*, and to plant themselves and their posterity for ever in the same. For performing and accomplishing whereof they armed great store of chosen souldiers, who about the yeare 832. in 34. ships entered the river of *Thames*,
landed

landed by great force, spoiled, fired, and wasted the Country so far, that *Egbert*, who then was King of the more part of *England*, was faine with an host of men to succour and relieve his distressed subjectes. But such was the will of God for the punishment of sinne that then was rife, that the King joining battaile with the *Danes*, was by them discomfited and put to flight. After this battaile the *Danes* were so encouraged, that they came out of their Countrie like swarmes of Bees; so that if in one weeke there were five thousand of them slaine, yet in the weeke following there would come eight thousand more to supply their roomes. They were oftentime discomfited, and the greater part of them driven backe by divers valiant Kinges and Princes. But yet by reason of their often arrivall, their force was still increased and maintained. One while they arrived in one place, and then in an other, spoiling, burning, and killing all they could come by. It were too long to tell, and verie grievous it is to thinke how religion was decayed, learning forgotten, all partes and quarters of the Realme wasted and spoiled; how cities, townes, churches, abbaies and religious houses were consumed with fire and flame; how miserable the Commons were afflicted, how pitifully men, women and children, and all sortes of people went to wracke; how wonderfully the Kinges themselves were amased, the comming of their enemies being both suddaine and violent; how cruelly fire and sword, famine and death raged thorow out the land, heaven and earth intending as it were the fatall destruction and utter decay of the realme. This miserie continued the space of 300. and odde yeares, within which yeares, namely about the yeare of our Lord 917. the 23^d. yeare of King *Alfreds* raigne, a great armie of *Danes*, having received an overthrow at a place called *Buttington* beside *Severne*, fled into *East England*, and there wintered, and prepared a great host againe out of *Northumberland* and other places, leaving there their wives and children, together with their money, ships and munition, in *East England*, and with great speed got to the Citie of *Leagoeester* (which at that time was desolate, the inhabitantes having for fear of the *Danes* forsaken it) or ever King *Alfred* and *Esther* the under King with their armies could overtake them. And yet such was the celeritie that King *Alfred* used in this pursuit, that or ever his enemies wonne the citie, he with his companie tooke a great deal of their carriage with all the booties of eattaile and other thinges that they in their journey by robbing and spoiling had obtained and driven away. Hee also besieged the citie two or three daies, but perceiving it would small availe, he was faine (a grievous thing to heare) to burn
up

up the greatest part of the corne that grewe there aboutes, and bestow the rest amongst his horses, least his enemies shoulde have the fruit and commoditie thereof. The *Danes* perceiving that, and seeing there was nothing left whereof they might live in those partes, departed from thence, and in great haste got them to North *Wales*, where they spoyled and harried the countrie farre and neere, driving away great booties of Cattel, and carrieng with them rich spoiles. From hence they departed, and because for feare of the *Mercians* they durst not traveile that way, they coasted along the countrie till they came to *Northumberland*, and so through Middle *England*, taking their ships, their wives and children out of East *England* with them, they arrived at a little Island scituate in the Sea, in the east part of *Essex*, called *Merseyge*. From thence they departed and came into the river of *Thames*; and seeing that Winter was now at hand, they drew or rowed their shippes up the river *Lygean*. And twentie miles from *London* they began to buylde a Fort, which being finished, they taried there all that wynter, spoyling, robbing and burning those quarters without mercy. When Winter was past, a great part of the Citizens of *London*, with those that inhabited neere thereaboutes, traveiled thether, and by force minded to breake downe the Fort or Munition which they had there buylded. But the *Danes* stoutlye resisted them, and not far from the place gave them a sharpe battaile, where the *Christians* were put to flight, and foure of King *Alfreds* men were slaine.

Thus the Pagane or Heathen *Danes* remained Lordes or Maisters of those quarters, compelling the husbandmen to eare and till the ground, meaning themselves to reape the commoditie of it. But the good King *Alfred*, who alwaies was carefull for the welfare of his subjectes, gathered an armie, and before harvest time pitched his tents neer to the place of their abode. By whose comming the enemies were so affraid, that they durst not once peepe out of their hold to fetch either cattell or corne out of the fields by force. In this space, it happened on a time, as the King rode alongst by the river side, he viewed the water, and perceived how that in some places of it the channell might easily be stopped, and the streame made lesse. Whereupon he (as *Huntington* writeth) caused it to be cut into three severall branches or armes. But howsoever it was, hee so weakened the streame, that the *Danes* could not bring back their ships the same way they came. Which thing the *Danes* perceiving, and knowing well it was in vaine for them to abide any longer there, they left their Ships, and fled by land as fast as they could to *Queatbridge*, sending their wives and children againe into East *England*. Af-

ter this the King departed, and the *Londoners* and Countermen seeing the *Danes* were gone, burst downe their Holde, and got some of their ships backe againe to *London*, and the rest they burned and brake all to peeces.

But here peradventure you will aske me, how I shoulde come by the knowledge of these things, beeing done so many hundred yeares agoe? To this I answer, that in things that were done long before any man that is now living can remember, we must credit that our Fathers have committed to writing concerning the same. And in my opinion the neerer the reporter liveth to those times in which the things he speaketh or writeth of were done, the more credite is to bee given to him.

And as concerning this matter, it is confirmed by the reporte of a verie auncient, reverent and learned Wryter, namely *Afferus Menevensis*, Bishop of Saint *Davies*, that lived in the verie selfe same time when these things were done, and *Maryanus Scotus*, who lived and wrote a Chronicle at least 500. yeares ago, as *Florentius* a Monk of *Worcester*, who continued it, doth witnesse and declare. Besides divers others of great antiquitie and credite, as *Henry of Huntington*, *Matthew of Westminster*, and manie moe, who doe all confirme that which is before declared. Besides there remayneth yet the ruines of an old Castel or Fort betweene *Hartford* Castel and the Mill, which I doe undoubtedly beleewe was the verie selfe same Fort that the *Danes* builded.

Moreover, O. *Crosse* did credibly enforme me that at the building of *Stansted* bridge, there were found within the river peeces of broken ships or craers, nayles and other thinges which seemed to belong to some great ships or vessels. All which thinges considered, together with the parting of the streame before remembred, me thinkes should be sufficient to confirme your minde, and cause you to beleewe that there have bene ships at *Ware* and *Hartford*.

Hereunto it may bee added that it was a common use of the *Danes* to row or drawe up their ships into some small creeke or river where that they might ride all winter with least danger. And time worketh some alteration both by water and by land, that where great rivers did sometimes run, now it is utterlie drie, and in stead of maine waters we have goodly and flourishing meades. And in like sort where goodly cities and castels sometimes did stand there now groweth corne. For examples of this we need not seeke far, since that in *London* not above 277. yeeres ago, namely in the yeere of our Lord 1300. when *Henry Waleys* was Mayor of the citie there ran a river through *Walkbrook* with two bridges over it, whereof *William*

Sam Jordan and *John de Bever* were maisters and governours. What is become of the river *Were* that ran by *S. Albons*, of which the great city that in old time stood there took the name and was called *Werlamchester*, whereof *Leland* in his commentaries maketh mention? Concerning cities the diligent reader of *Chronicles* shall meet with the names of many, of which there is at this day no rubbish nor ruin to be seen, as of *Andres Chester*, that stood in *Suffex* on the edge of the great wood called *Andreds weale*; of *Ithamchester*, that stood in the river *Panta* in *Essex*; and of infinite moe, of which, as I sayd, there is left no token, but as the Poët saith, *Jam seges est ubi Troja fuit*. Thus have you heard (deare father) both the doings of the *Danes* not only in *England*, but also what they made in those parts of the land whereof we talked, and where you dwel. There remaineth now to write unto you, as I promised, how long it is since *Ware* was built, and in what Kinges daies the same was done, of which I minde to say no more then that which hath bene alreadie written by such as have in their Histories and *Chronicles* made mention of such townes as were builded by King *Edward* thereaboutes. And heerein I cannot but much mislike of their opinion that affirme that the towne of *Hartford* was builded by King *Edward* the first before the Conquest; seeing that by the very wordes of *Huntington* it appeareth that it was but the Castel that he builded. For we read in *Beda* his history of a counsel of Bishops that was held at *Hartford* long before *Edwardes* time. This Castel I meane of *Hartford* was builded in the year of our Lord 912. by *Edward* the sonne of King *Alfred*, and two yeares after he builded a towne on the North side of *Lee*, which is the same that I doe take to be *Ware*, and was in hand when *Witham* in *Essex* was also begun, namely 663. yeares since. Thus much (father) for this time I thought good to write unto you concerning this matter, nothing doubting but that hereafter, when all thinges be finished, that by meanes of the Lord Treasurer, maister *Fasheawe*, and other worshipfull men be in hand for the amendment and scowring of that river, you and I both shall see, though not shippes, yet good big boates and vessels passe too and fro betwixt *London* and *Ware*, to the commoditie and profite of the whole countrey, which God graunt.

Your obedient sonne *W. Vallans*.

F I N I S.

NOTES.

PAG. V. *A Tale &c.*] Tho' I have mention'd only *Hartfordshire* in my general Title Page, and in my Preface, yet this Tract takes in some other Places (in *Essex* and *Middlesex*) seated upon the River *Lee*. P. VI. l. 35. *as Virgil, Ovid, Horace, Martial &c.*] So I have corrected it. Before it was, *as Ovid, Virgil, Martial, Horace &c.* Ibid. l. 37. *Spiris, which, labouring*] I have supply'd this Place, the Word *which* being before wanting. P. VII. l. antepenult. *season.*] Sic plane in Codice quo usus sum. P. VIII. l. 12. *of her worse and all.*] Nonnulli forsan commate post *her* distinguendum esse censuerint. Ibid. l. 14. *pleasant*] I have added this word. Ibid. l. 19. *saith she*] So I have corrected it. Before 'twas, *saith he.* P. IX. l. 14. *Trocha*] Non aliter in Cod nostro. P. X. l. 5. *that first spent his &c.*] So I have corrected it. Before it was, *that first did spend his &c.* P. XI. l. 7. *To Withihall, to Buckland &c.*] Malim, *To Withiall, Buckland &c.* Ibid. l. 20. *beares*] Id est, *haïres.* And so 'tis written with a Pen by Mr. RAWLINSON in the Margin of his Copy. Ibid. l. 34. *Present*] Antea, *presents.* P. XII. l. 4. *Chalk-well*] It should be rather *Chadwell*, as he writes it a little before and a little after. Or if *chalk-well* be retain'd, then it should be so corrected in the other two Places. Ibid. l. 11. *'spie*] Antea, *essie.* Ibid. l. 18. *into the Lee.*] So I have corrected it. Before 'twas, *into the river Lee.* Ibid. l. 19. *Stansted, call'd Le Thele,*] I believe it should be rather, *Stari, call'd Le Thele.* It goes commonly by the Name of *Stantheste.* Ibid. l. 24. *through little Estwyke quite.*] Malim, *thorough Estwyke quite.* P. XIII. l. 17. *By opening of these &c.* So I have corrected it. Before 'twas, *By opening anie of these &c.* Ibid. l. 27. *And partes the shires &c.*] Rectius forsan, *And partes Middlesex and Essex bath.* P. XV. l. 8. *at the charges, &c.*] Malim, *at great charges, whereof 140. poundes was given by her Majestie, the rest by the Towne and Countrie.* Ibid. l. 11. *of Tame and Isis,*] This is the common opinion, but it has been rejected by others; and particularly by my late learned Friend Mr. EDWARD LHYD. Ibid. l. 13. *Leland*] In his *Cygnus cantio*, which I design to reprint hereafter. Ibid. l. 42. *ancient coyne*] F. *an ancient coyne.* This coyne I have had ingrav'd in the Title Page of this Tract of *Vallans.* P. XVI. l. 6. *in his accidence of armorie*]

rie] See fol. 38. a. of the first Ed. that came out at London in 4to. 1568. *imprynted in Flettestrete within Temple Barre at the signe of the hand and starre by Rychard Tottel.* Ibid. l. 25. *Eosa*] Sic rescripti. Antea, *Oesa*. Vide *Galfridum Monumethensem*, p. 63. *Heidelb.* MDLXXXVII. fol. P. XVII. l. 21. *as Leland reporteth*] in his Commentaries upon the *Cygnæ Cantio*, VOC. HVNDES DENA. Ibid. l. penult. *Edwardus* anno 9. &c.] Verba ista *Henrici Huntingdonensis* è Codice veteri, calamo exarato, penes *Joannem Stoveum*, aliumve quampiam antiquarium, ni fallor, descripsit auctor. Nondum prodierat rerum *Anglicarum* scriptorum post *Bedam* editio *Saviliana*. Hæc lucem adspexit *Francosurti*, typis *Wecheliani* excusa, anno MDCI. ubi tamen locus hicce *Huntingdonensis* (qui pag. 353. l. 7. occurrit) hunc in modum concipitur: *Edwardus rex anno 9. regni construxit Herefordiam castrum non immensum sed pulcherrimum inter Beneficiam, & Mineram, & Luye flumina non profunda sed clarissima.* P. XIX. l. 21. *And first I will shew you &c.*] So I have corrected this Place. Before it was read thus: *And for so much as the cause for which the ships went thither, and what they did there, thou wilt I &c.* P. XXI. l. 39. *as Huntington saith*] Pag. 351. l. 33. apud scriptores post *Bedam* ab illustrissimo *Savilio* editos. P. XXII. l. 29. *craers*] Vide *Skinneri* Etymologicam Expositionem vocum antiquarum & obsoletarum, sub hac voce. Ibid. l. 37. *where that they might ride*] Legend. vel, *whereat they might ride*, vel, omisso *that*, *where they might ride*. P. XXIII. l. 4. *whereof Leland in his commentaries maketh mention* ?] So I think 'tis to be pointed with an Interrogation, and not, as in the first Edition, with a Comma, after *mention*. It must be noted that *John Stowe* calls Mr. *Leland's Itinerary* (of which Work a vast deal, and, I am afraid, much the better Part, is now quite lost) by the Name of *Commentaries of England*. But Mr. *Vallans* (who was well acquainted with *Stowe*) does not mean Mr. *Leland's Itinerary*, but his *Commentaries upon the Cygnæ Cantio*, where he discourses of the old *Verolanium*, call'd by the *Saxons Werlamcester*. Ibid. l. 7. *as of Andres Chester*] I have added the Word *of*, which was before wanting. Ibid. l. 9. *Itbancheester*] Vide *Camdeni Brit.* p. 320. Ed. MDCVII. Ibid. l. 32. 633. *yeares since*.] Hence it appeareth that this Letter was written in the year 1575.

E Codice MS. membraneo penes Antiquitatum
nostrarum egregium cultorem atque conser-
vatores THOMAM RAWLINSONVM,
Arm. Medii Templi LONDINI Socium.

Here sueth the propertees of the Shyres of Engeland.

The propyrte of every shyre
I shal you telle, and ye will here.
Herefordshire sheeld and spere :
Worsetershire wryngpere.
Gloucetershire sho and mayle :
Brystowe shippe and sayle.
Oxfordshire gyrd the mare :
Warwykshire bynde bere.
London resortere :
Sowthrey gret bragere.
Essex ful of good hoswyfes :
Middelsex ful of * stryves..
Kentshire hoot as fyre :
Sowseks ful of dyrt and myre.
Hertfordshire ful of wode :
Huntingdonsire corn ful goode.
Bedfordshire is nought to lakke :
Bokynghamsire is his maakke.
Northamptonshire ful of love.
Benethe the gyrdyll and noth above,
Lancastreshire fayre archere :
Chestreshire † Thwakkere.
Northumbrelond hasty and hoot :
Westmerlond † tprut Scotte.
Yorkshire ful of * Kynghtrys :
Lycolnshire men ful of myghtys.
Cambrygeshire ful of pykes :
Holond ful of grete dykes.
Northfolk ful of wyles :
Southfolk ful of styles.
I am of *Shropshire* my shines be sharpe :
Ley wode to the fyre, and dresse me my harpe.
Notyngbamsire ful of hogges :
Derbysire ful of dogges.

* So in the MS. not *shyres*, as I find it written in a loose leaf of Paper,
(lying in the Book) containing a modern Transcript of these Verses. † So
in the MS. not *The sacker*, as in the said Transcript. ‡ Sic. • Sic.

Leyceterſhire ful of benys :
Staffordſhire ful of quenys.
^a *Wilkſhire* fayne and playne :
Barkſhire fyll the wayne.
Hampſhire drye and wete :
Somerſetſhire good for whete.
Devonſhire myghty and ſtronge :
Dorſetſhire wil have no wronge.
^b *Pynnokſhire* is not to prayſe :
 A man may go it in to dayes.
Cornewayle ^c ful of tynne :
Walys full of goote and kene.
 That Lord that for us all dyde dye
 Save all theſe ſhires. *Amen* ſayd we.


E ſchedula quadam ab amiciffimo pariter atque integerrimo VIRO THOMAS WARD, A.M. & Collegii O RIELENSIS ſocio, mecum communicata.

Out of an old Roll for praying for the Soul of Dame Lucy de Vere Foundreſs of Hengham Priory in Eſſex, An 2. Ric. I.

Titulus. *Eccleſia Sti. Petri & Weſtmonaſtern.* — Anima Domine Lucie Prioriſſe de Hengham, & animis omnium fidelium defunctorum, per Dei miſericordiam, requieſcant in pace. *Amen.*

Concedimus ei commune beneficium Eccleſie noſtre.

Oravimus pro veſtris, orate pro noſtris.

 The ſaid Dame Lucy de Vere, who was the Wife of Alberic de Vere (Earl of OXFORD,) was the firſt Prioreſs of this Place, and tho' the Priory was really built by her Husband, yet ſhe was ſtyl'd Foundreſs not only upon account of her Relation to him, but becauſe ſhe aſſiſted him very much in carrying on the Foundation. She prov'd an excellent Governeſs, and was eminent for her great Judgment and Prudence; and as ſhe gain'd upon the Affections of thoſe that were more immediately under her care, ſo by her ſtrict Devotion, exemplary Piety, wonderful Chaſtity, and her large Benefactions, and Contributions to divers other Places ſhe obtain'd the general Character of a truly virtuous, good Woman, and for that reaſon upon her Death ſhe was mention'd in the Prayers not only of the Church of *Weſtminiſter* but of above fifty other Churches, as appears from the ſaid Roll, where

^a Sic. ^b Part of Glouceſterſhire, I think. ^c So in the MS. not is full, as in the ſaid Tranſcript. ^d It ſhould be rather I in the Singular. ^e Sic in ſchedula.

Mr. WARD observes the same Words repeated above fifty times, but constantly written in a different Hand. Every one of these Churches striv'd to outdo each other in shewing the Respect they had to the memory of this Lady, which made some of them write Verses upon the occasion, several of which occur in the said Roll, and are subjoyn'd to the abovemention'd Certificate of their Declaration in her behalf. For to one Copy are added :

Hæc virgo vitæ mirtus super astra loc { *atur.*
Et sic Luciz Lux sine fine d {
Transiit ad superos venerabilis hæc moni { *alis.*
Vix succedet ei virtutum munere i {

To another :

Ad Lucem Lucia venit sine fine man { *entem.*
Et sic quem coluit Patrem videt Omnipot {
Luci Luciz prece Lux mediante Mariz {
Luceat aterna, quia floruit ut rosa verna.

To another :

Tres tibi gemm { *atæ* } *lucent Lucia Cor* { *one.*
Insuper aur { *dic lecta qua rati* {
Mater virgo i { *amen* } *Martir fuit. ergo * lux* { *amen.*
Cernat ad ex { *districti iudicis* {

To another :

Subveniant animæ Luciz calica quæque,
Ad quorum laudes † daptilis urna fuit.

To another :

Scandat ad astra poli virgo Lucia beata,
Quæ Christo soli fuit in terris famulata.

To another :

Verax vita viâ te ditet Luce Lucia
In cali propriâ cum virgine matre Maria.

To another :

Mors rapit omnia, sunt quia sompnia terrea quæque,
Nuda tuguria celsa palatia mors unit æque.

This Priory being dedicated to the B. Virgin Mary, and the Holy Cross, for that reason upon the Roll is painted the Virgin Mary, and over her :

Stella Maris, candoris ebur, speculum paradysi,
Fons venia, vitæ janua, virgo vale.

And for the same reason a large Cross is painted upon the same Roll, and above it :

Cruz bona, Cruz d { *igna* } *Lignum super omnia l* { *igna.*
Me tibi conf { *redimens à peste mal* {

* Sic in schedula. Reponend. forsan, levamen. † Lege, daptilis.

THE ITINERARY OF JOHN LELAND

The ANTIQUARY,
VOL. V.

☞ The Number of Folios answering the Original
is put in the Margin.

^a **A** N^o. D. ^b 1251^o. consummata est ecclesia cum dor- Fol. 2.
mitario, clauſtro & reſectorio: expenſis in opera Hayles Ab-
tionibus octo marcarum millibus. baye.

Pinoke Welle a Mile from
Hayles in radicibus de Cotes-
wolde to Nanton Village, to Burton, and
ſumwhat beneth Burton cummith into hit
a Water riſing at Kenſdale in Coteſwold, and thens to Hinch-
wike, wherabowt yt rennith undre the Grounde; thens to
Swellle Village by Stow; from Swelle to Slaughtor, and ſo
into Burton Water.

Ther cummith a Water from the Partes of Rolricke, and ſo
down not far from Chipping Northton to Bruern, as I ſuppoſe.

Cumming from Chipping Norton to Stow in the Walde about
the midde way is Adelſthorp and Horſe Bridge by wher is a
limes betwixt

Market Townes in the Walde of Gloceſtreſhire.

Stow in the Walde v. Miles from Chipping c Northton, and
vii. or viii. from Heyles.

Camden a d vii. Northweſt from Stow.

^a The firſt Leaf is wanting not only in the Original, but likewiſe in Stowe and
Burton. ^b 1251. 35. H. 8. [lege H. 3.] consummata est B. ^c Norton a 7.
or 8. Miles to Herle B. ^d Mr. Stowe adds Miles.

Vol. 5.

A

North-

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

Northblake a vii. Miles from *Stow* [Towne] Southweſt from *Stow* almoſt in the Way from *Stow* to *Ciceſtre*.

Ciceſtre.

Tetbiri.

^a *Cheltnam* a Market Toun in the Vale [v.] Miles from *Hayles* Abbaye.

Gloceſtre ſtandith on a Brooke that goith into *Severne*.

Fairford, wher Mr. *Tame* dwellith, a vii. Miles from
b *Northblage*.

Oſwaldus primum inſtituit Canonicos ſeculares apud Perſore.

Poſtea fuit ibidem chorus monachorum.

Rurſus Canonici inducti.

Poſtea monachi per Edgarum.

Elſerus abſtulit pradia monachis.

Odda comes ejus filius reſtituit.

Monasterium conflagrauit & à monachis deſertum eſt.

Monachi Weſtmonaſterienſes pradia uſurpabant.

Wada comes attulit reliquias S. Edburghæ, & per Oſwaldum epiſcopum Fulbrightum abbas inductus.

Olney, alias *Alney*, about *Deorbirſt* in *Gloceſterſhire*. *Deorbirſt* yet remainith in *Gloceſtreſhire* as a Celle to *Twekeſbiri*.

Stargate about *Severn* ſide repaired by *Ethelſteda*.

Al the way that I rode betwixt *Heyles* and *Perſbore* was meately here and ther wooddid. But from *Perſore* to *Wiceſtre*, and thens almoſt to *Tembyri*, was better wodid, and yet in Vales and Sides of Hilles good Plenty of Corne. And as for good Medows and Paſtures in *Wiceſtre* lakketh noone.

A ii. Myles a this ſide *Montgomeri* in the Way thens to *Biſhoppes Caſtel* is a River cumming owt of the vicine Hilles, and is caullid *Taidbrooke*. It riſit owt of an Hille Side within a Mile of *Biſhops Toun*, and goith into *Kemlet* in the Vale by *Montgomery*.

Mardine.

Martine Poole, meately large and plentiful of Fiſche, is in a faire Valle, and is iii. Miles from *Montgomery*, and ii. Myles from *Chirberi* Priori lately ſuppreſſid.

In the midde way betwixt *Biſhops Town* and *Montgomery* is a prety Rille ther devidinge *Cau[r]ſland*, a notable Part of *Shropſhire* from *Chirbirke* Hunderithe. This *Cau[r]ſland*, ſumtyme longinge to the Duke of *Buckyngham*, croketh marvelouſly about the uppar Parts of *Shropeſhire*.]

Fol. 3.

Offa's Dike apperith manifeſtly by the ſpace of a ii. Miles almoſt in the midde way betwixt *Biſhops Caſtelle* and *Montgomery*, and ther it is in c one not very far from the Mote on

^a Cheltnom Sr. ^b Northton B. ^c Puncta quatuor poſt one in B. ſed ut nos edidimus in Aut. & Stoveo.

a Hille Toppe as a limes betwixt *Causeland* Lordship, or *Montgomeri*, and *Herfordshire*, and again not far touchith a litle in *Sbirbyri* Hunderith, and againe passith a litle by *Causeland*.

I hard also at *Montgomery* that *Offa's Dike* apperith sumwhat about *Radenor*, and againe within a iii. Myles of *Osweestre*.

Cumming from *Bisshops Castelle* to *Clunne* Lordshippe cummeth doune a greate Woode grouing on a Hille, and under the Hille within a Mile and a half of *Bisshoppes Towne* is a Riveret caullid *Ouke*, and rennith by this Wooddy Hille, and a Quarter of a Mile a this side from *Clunne* a Castelle *Clunne* risith and at *b Lenterdine* cummith into *Teme*. The faire Forest of *Clun*.

Bytwixt *Clunne* and *Knighton* is a River caullid *Claideford*, that after a smaulle Course of running cummeth into *Teme*.

Teme River at *Knighton* devideth there *Melennith* from *Clunne* Lordshippe.

Knighton, as I remembre, standith bytwixt ii. Rivers.

Teme cumming down from *Knighton*.

Teme risith in *Melennith* Hilles a v. or vi. Miles from *Knighton*, halfe a Mile above a Chapel caullid, as I remembre, *Bastel*.

About half way bytwixt *Knighton* and *New Radenor* cummith *Lugge* owt of *Melennith*, and so doune to *Presteine* a good Market Town therabout deviding the Lordship of *Prestein* longging to the King, and *Lug Harneis* Lordship longging to the Baron of *Burforde*. Trebuco. *Knighton*.

^c *Stepton*-Castelle [on] *Lug* in *Lug Harneis* [longynge to the Baron of ^d *Burford*]. Steeple-Castelle.

At *Prestein* Towne and Market most Part of the Cunteri of *Melennith* fetcheth their Corne.

Prestein in *Walsche* is caullid ^e *Llanandrew*.

The *Walsche* Poole, a Market Towne, taketh Name of a Poole therby, meatly large and plentiful of Fische.

Montgomerike deslorischid by *Owen Glindour*.

Radenor partely destroyed by *Owen Glindour*, and the Voice is there that after he wonne the Castel he tooke a iii. score men that had the Garde of the Castel, and cauld them to be heddid on the Brinke of the Castel Yarde, and that fins a certen Bloodeworth growith ther wher the Bloode was shedde.

Ther is a Chapel at *Radenor* beside the Paroch Chirche in the Chirch Yarde.

Radenor Wolle ys much praifid.

a Castelle cummith into *Clunne*. *Clunne* riseth and at ^b *Tenterdine* B. ^c *Stepton*-Castelle B. ^d *Several Points* after *Burford* in B. ^e *Llanandraw* *Stowe*.

The Valey about *Radenor* is veri plentiful of Corne and Gresse, and the Valey streccith up one way to *Limstre*.

Limstre of sum is caullid in *Walsche*, *L.Linlini*, of Flex or Hempe grouing therabout. But this is false. For it takith Name à *leone*.

The Vale of *Radenor* goith one way toward *Cheestre*, and a nother toward *Sbrensbi*.

Bi *Old Radenor* is an Hille caullid *Pencrage*.

Cumming from *Radenor* to the *Hay* I leste *Old Radenor* on the lifte Hond set on an Hille a ii. Miles from *New Radenor*. At *Old Radenor* (as sum say) was ons a Market kepte. Ther is yet a very fair Chirch and welle servid.

Within a ii. Myles from *Radenor* I cam over a Broke caullid *Wadele* that goith into *Lug*, and a Mile or ii. beyonde that I leste *Huntingdon-Castle* a Mile on the lifte Hond. It longgid to the Duke of *Bokingham*.

A Mile or more beyond that I passid at *New-Chirch* over *Arow* that goith to *Limstre*.

Arow risith not far from *Glascombe*, wher is a Chirche but few Houses. Thens a good mile it cummith to *New-Chirch*, and then thorough the fair Parke of *Huntingdon Castle*.

[A too Miles, or more, from *New-Churche* I saw passynge by *Paynes* a good Mile of on the right hand.]

Fol. 5.

* The Fery from *Auste* in *Glocestreshire* to a Village on the farther Ripe of *Severn*, not far from *S. Tereudacus* Chapel yn the mouth of *Wy Ryver*, is a iii. Myles over.

Venceland ys devidid into *Low*, *Myddle*, and *Hy*. The principal Towne of *Low Venceland* is *Chepstow* a ii. Myles from *Severne* Shoore. Sum say that the old Name of this Towne is *Strigulia*. Sum think that *Strigulia* should be sum other Place, because that the Lord *Herebert* writeth hymself Lord of *Chepstow* and *Strigul*, as of ii. diverse Places. There appere a v. or vi. *Englissh* Myles from *Chepstow* yn a great Wood Syde under a Hille very notable Ruines of a Castel cawld *Trogy*, wherby runneth a lytle Broke of the same Name. The Name of this Castel sumwhat cummeth to the Name of *Strigulia*, but it standeth, as they say ther, in *Mydde Venceland*.

The Towne of *Chepstow* hath bene very strongly waulled as yet welle doth appere. The Waulles began at the Ende of the great Bridge over *Wy*, and so cam to the Castel, the which yet standeth fayr and strong not far from the Ruin of the Bridge. In the Castel ys one Tower, as I hard say,

a The fourth Leaf is left Blank. But instead of that Mr. Stowe has inserted (without any Authority from the Original) Mr. Leland's Observations about Ludlow, which I have printed (much more exactly than they are represented by Stowe) in fol. 178, 179. of the second Part of the Fourth Vol.

be the Name of *Longine*. The Town now hath but one Paroche Chirche. The Celle of a Blake Monke or two of *Bermundesey* by *London* was lately there suppressed. A great part of Cumpace withyn the Waulles is now converted to litle Medowes and Gardens.

Cairguent in *Base Venteland* is ^aiiii. from *Chepstow* in the way to *Cairlion*. Yt was sumtyme a fair and a large Cyte. The Places where the ⁱⁱⁱⁱ. Gates was yet appere, and the most part of the Wal yet standeth, but al to minischyd and torne. In the lower Part of the Walle toward a lytle Valey standeth yet the Ruine of a ^b stronge. Within and about the Waulle now be a xvi. or xvii. smaul Howses for Husbandmen of a new making, and a Paroche Chirche of *S. Stephyn*. In the Towne yet appere Pavimentes of the old Streates, and yn digging they finde Foundations of greate Brykes, *Tessellata c pavimenta, & numismata argentea simul & area*. A great lykelyhod ys that when *Cairguent* began to decay then began *Chepstow* to florisch. For yt stondeth far better as upon *Wy* there ebbing and flowyng by the Rage cummyng owt of *Severn*. So that to *Chepstow* may cum greate Shyppes.

Porteskewin, ^d as I lernid^e, is bytwixte *Chepstow* and *Cairguent*. Ther goith a Riveret to the *Severn* Se, and ther is one of the Limites of the Lenght of *Wales*. The other is *Port-Hoyger* by *Holibed* in *Anglesey*.

Tyntern Abbay ⁱⁱⁱ. Myles from *Chepstow* about *Wy* Side semeth to be in ^e *Litle Venteland*.

th
The Castel of *Calecoyd* longging to the Kinge is in *Base Venteland* toward the *Severn* Shore not far from *Matthern*. At this Castel, as sum say, was King *Henry* the vii. begotten.

Lan Vair a Castel yn *Base Venteland* a ii. Myles almost North from *Cairguent*.

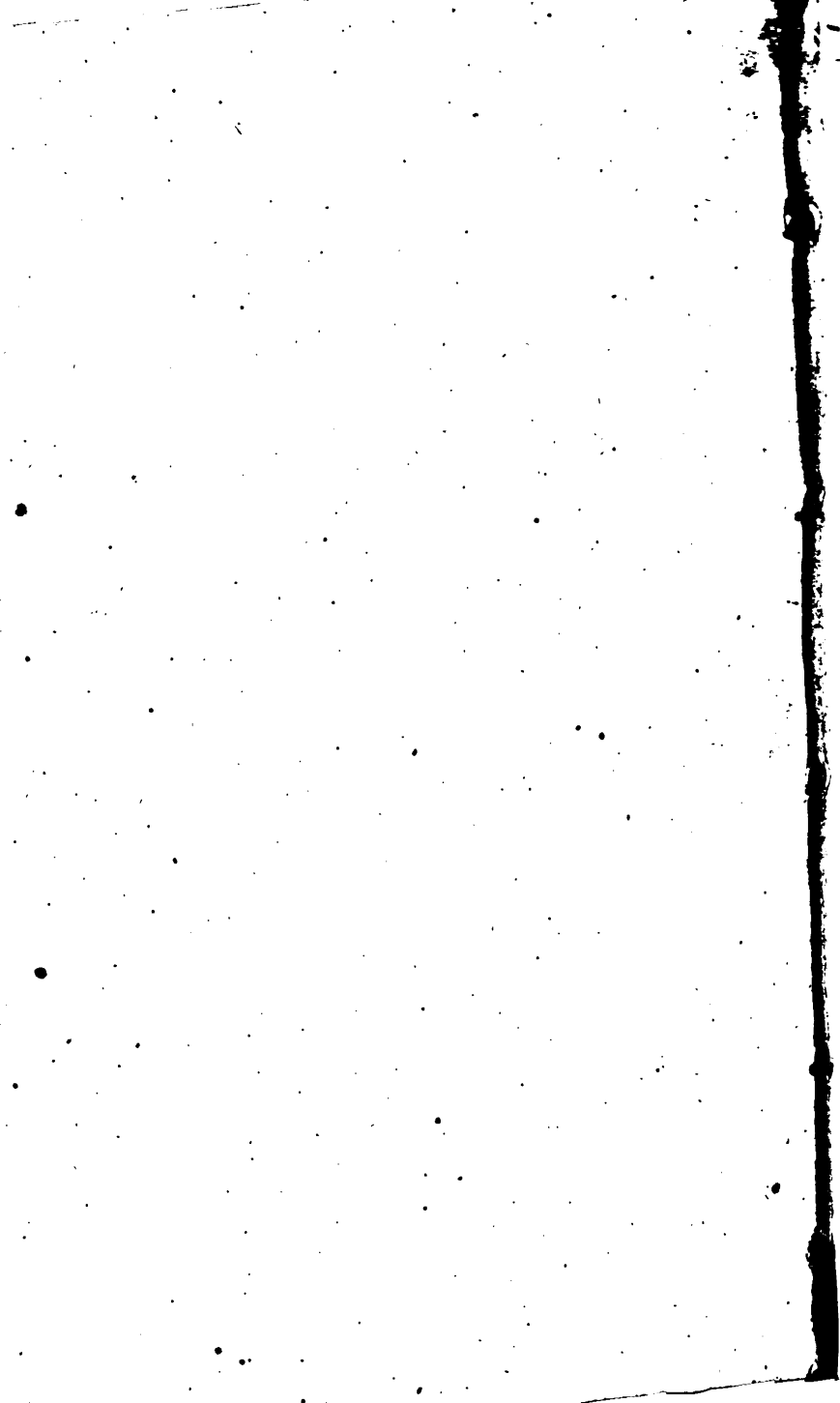
Matthern ys a preaty Pyle in *Base Venteland* longging to the Bishop of *Landase*.

The soyle of al *Venteland* is of a darke reddische Yerth ful of Slaty Stones, and other greater of the same Color. The Countrey is also sumwhat Montayneus, and welle replenishid with Woodes, also very fertyle of Corne. but men there study more to Pastures the which be wel inclosed.

Myddle Venteland.

Sum say that *Cair Lion* should be in *Base Venteland*, sum say nay. The *Welschemen* say that *Cair Lion* is but viii. Myles from *Chepstow*. but in deade it may be counted ^{xii}. *Englisch*

^a Miles addit B. ^b Here is a Word wanting, tho' there be no Vacancy in the Original. But Mr. Stowe and Mr. Burton have left a small Space. ^c Monumenta in B. *perperam*. ^d Desunt B. ^e Base Venteland B.



THE
ITINERARY
OF
JOHN LELAND
THE
ANTIQUARY.

VOL. THE FIFTH.

Publish'd from the Original MS. in the
BODLEIAN LIBRARY
By THOMAS HEARNE M.A.

To which is prefix'd

MR. W. VALLANCE Account of the several Shires of
HARTFORD-SHIRE.

And in the End a Catalogue
A Letter concerning some Antiquities
WINDSOR and OXFORD.

OXFORD.

Printed at the Theatre by G. Baskin.

MDCCLII.

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

Myles. It stondeth magnificently on the farther Side of *Wisibe*, one of the principal Ryvers of *South-Wales*. So that very great Shyppes might wel cum now to the Town, as they did in the *Romaynes Tyme*, but that *Newport Bridge* is a Lette. Nevertheless bygge Botes cummeth to the Towne. The Ruines of the Walles of the Town yet remayne, and also of the Castel.

Ther is opinion that the olde *Romaine* Chirche was abowt Mr. a House, where I lay. There in digging apperid certen paintinges on Stonis.

There were fownde a late by the Castel certeyne paintid Incrustamentes hard by the Castel.

In the Towne is now but one Paroche Chirche, and that is of *S. Cadocus*.

Sum wold that *Cairuske*, otherwise caullid *Brenbyggey*, should be the principal ^b Place of *Mydle Venceland*. The Castel ther hath bene great, stronge and fair. The Town by semeth not to have bene of any Renown. Ther was a late an Abbay of Nunnes. *Cairusk* standeth on the farther side of *Uske* c Myles from *Cair Lion*.

The Ruines of *Castel Trogy* within a *Welsh* myle of sum part of *Wyske* Ryver, a vi. myles from *Chepstow*, and almost as much from *Cairlion* in the way to *Monemuth*.

The Castel of ^d *Trerreg* a ii. myles from *Cair Uske* in *Middle Venceland*. Yt is otherwise communely cawld *Lankiby*, bycause it is in the Paroche of *S. Kiby*.

Newport is in *Wentlugh* a Myle and more by Foote Path from *Cairlion*, and standeth on *Uske*, havynge a prety stronge Town; but I marked not whyther yt were waulled or no. There is a very fair Castel longging sumtyme to the *Bukkinghams*. But this great Lordship, as the *Welsh*-Men say, ys no part of the iii. *Vencelandes*. yet it is cawld in *Welsh*

^{the} *Guentluge*. Wherefore yt might in Description be welle yoined with *Myddle Venceland*. The Lordship of *Newport* be likelyhod should strech to the Ryver of *Remny*, *limes Morganie*.

At *Goldclif* a iii. Myles from *Newport* on the *Severn* shore was a Priory of Monkes of the *French* Ordre, suppressed, and the Landes given to *Eton* College.

Ragland yn *Myddle Venceland* ys a very fair and a pleasant ^{Abbe} Castel, viii. Myles from *Chepstow* and vii. from *Burgeveney*.

a This Vacancy is not supply'd either by Stowe or Burton. b Deef Stoveo.
c The number of Miles is also wanting in Stowe and Burton. d Trergetr St.
Trergrey B. e Guentoge St.

The Town by ys bare. Ther ly to goodly Parkes adjacent to the Castell.

Lanternham Abbay of White Monkes a ii. Myles from *Cairlion* lately suppressed.

The hole Lordship of *Abregeveney* maketh the Cumpace Of *Hye Venteland*.

Abregeveney yt self is a faire waulled Town, meately welle inhabited havying Paroch Chirch. Ther is a fair Castell. The Lord of *Burgeveney* ys one of the auntyentest Barons of the Reualme.

Fol. 7. vacat.

Mummouth. *Munwey* Cambrice.

Fol. 8.

Mummouth Town ys waulled, and standeth yn the Diocefe of *Herford* betwyxt ii. Ryvers, *Wy* and *Mone*, of the which yt takith Name. Of thes ii. Ryvers *Wy* to us standeth lower,

and *Mone* hyer. *Muro cingitur ea parte qua * flumine non defenditur, hoc est à parte aquilonari, id est à porta monachica, & orientali usque ad ipsam fere ripam Vagæ. Sed jam præ senio, muro fatiscente, pars magna præsidii collapsa est, manentibus tamen adhuc magnis ruinis, & fossa alta. Rursus à porta monachica murus ad occidentalem partem Monæ su. protenditur. Porta in muro 4or. videlicet monachica, orientalis, Vagenfis, à Vaga sic dicta, Monensis, à Mona su. quia super pontem per quem Mona transitur posita est. Ultra quem pontem suburbium est in Diocesi Landavenfi, ubi olim erat † parochialis S. Thomæ sacra, nunc sacellum tantum eidem dicatum. In oppido parochialis ecclesia tantum una, quæ contigua est cenobio monachorum Benedictinorum. Castellum vetus prope forum in colliculo situm, ubi Henricus 5. natus est. Saltus Danubienfis & provincia Claudiana solo ponte Vagenfi à Mona oppido determinantur. Mona liberum oppidum, ditionis Lunensis, nec adjacentis provinciæ imperiis subjacet. Suburbia omnia Monæ, nisi ea parte qua fluminibus tutantur, altissima fossa cinguntur. Troia antiqua sedes Herebertorum plus minus quingentis passibus à Monæ suburbio distat. Extra portam aquilonarem, i. e. monachicam, est Herchenfeld, i. e. Campus Erinaceus, regiuncula comitem Salapiensem dominum agnoscens.*

Tintern cenobium Barnardinorum in ulteriori ripa Vagæ quinque passuum millibus distans à Mona.

The *Rokkes* in *North-Wales* cawled *Venetia* beyng very hy, bare, and white, may properly be cawled in *Latine Alpes † Venetæ*.

* Sic Autogr. sed fluminibus tantummodo in Stoveo atque Burtono.
† Adde ecclesia. † Venetiæ B.

Fol. 9. The Water of *Severne* cumpaseth more then one half of *Guenteland*.

Wye also a very great and famous Ryver passeth thorough *Ventland*, and at *S. Terendakes* Chapel entereth ynto *Severne*.

Other smawl Brokelettes in *Basé Venteland* cummeth ynto *Wy*.

Whisk River toucheth late *per mediam Ventaniam*, and ys as a terminus to *Breknokefbire*.

^a *Geveny* risith

Remeney is as a limes to *Myddle Venteland* and *Glamorganshire*.

Castelles in *Monemuth* Lordship.

Monemuth, the Kinges, sumtyme of *Lancafre* Dition. *Skē-*

Money River rising in *Ewesland* geteth a pretty botom at *Trewen*, a Gentilman's Place a x. myles from *Monemuth*, & tandem non procul ab urbe sui nominis Vagam petit.

ford Castell on the Ryver of *Money* a iii. above *Monemuth*. *White Castell* a iiiii. Myles from *Monemuth*, and a Myle from *Money* River. *Gresmont* Castell a v. Myles from *Monemuth* not far from the Ripe of *Money*. *Qui partes circa hac castella habitant noxios Mon-*

nam mittunt.

Herchinfeld is a great Lordship longging to the Erle of *Shrewisbiry*, and lieth betwyxt *Monemuth* and *Herford*, abowt a ii. Myles from eche of them. On the one side *al-luitur Vaga flu.*

Garam fluvius riseth yn a Wood cawlded *the Grege* a b vi. from *Monemuth* by North-West, as a Husband-Man told me, and goeth into *Wye*.

They cary their Prisoners to *Castel Goderyce* sumwhat owt of *Erchynfeld*, but longging to the Erle of *Shrewsbyri*.

Gentylmen cawlded *Mimos* be great Possessors yn *Erchynfeld*.

The Castell of *Kilpek* by *Herchenfeld* belongging to the Erle of *Ormond*.

Erchenfeld is full of Enclosures c very of Corne and Wood.

Cummynge from *Monemuthe* d into *Herford* I passed over a large Bridge of Stone set on iiiii. Arches. This Town is auncient, large and strongly walled, also having a mayne Castell hard by the Ripe of *Wy*. I take the Castell to be of as great Circuite as *Windsore*. The Dungyn of the Castell is hy and stronge, and yn the Dyke not far from yt is a fair Spring cawlded *S. Ethelbertes Well*. Withyn the Castell of *Hereford* yn digging hath ben found *non gigantum, insolite tamen, magnitudinis ossa*, and hard by in *ripa Vagze assidua*

^a Sic etiam in St. sed omisit B. ^b Adde Miles cum St. & B. ^c Sic Aut. sed full addend. cum St. vel potius plentiful cum B. ^d To in St. & B.

alluvione apparent in ripa ejusdem magnitudinis offa. The Walle of the Towne is compased with a Dike alway filled with Morisch Water gethering and descending onto hyt. Certen Mylles servid with this Water causeth the Town Dikes alway to have Water. els they wold often be dry. This Water re-forteth to the Botom of *Wy.* Ther be in the Towne ii.ii. Pa-roche Chyrches. [^a One of them is yn the Cathedral Chirch.] wherof certeyne be very fair, beside the Cathedral Chirche, the which is of a very strong Building. *S. Ethelbright* martyred, as sum say, at *Marden* ^b a . . . Myles owt of the Town, not very far from the Ruines of *Sutton*, wher yt is suppoed that *Offa* lay, but I c think rather that is Palace was at *Kenefstre*, ^d was buried in the Cathedral Chirche, but syns that the *Walschmen* destroyed the Town in King *Edward the Con-fessor's* Tyme his Reliques have not bene sene ther. *S. Tho-mas de Cantolupo Epus Herefor.* lieth at this Tyme in the Chyrch rychely shined. Ther be in the Suburbes ii. Paroche Chirches, a Celle of Blak Monkes longing to *Glocester* Abbay,

c utraque in suburbiis

ii. Houses of Freres Blak and Gray. Sum say that the Town tooke the Name that yt hath now of an old Forde or Passage over *Wy*, not far from the Castel. Sum say that yt was cawled *Fernelege* or otherwise *Fernubil.* and the Place wher the Ca-thedral Chirch is now was sumtyme a Chapel of our Lady cawled *our Lady Chapel of Fernlege.*

* *Salvus fi-licis*, as Mr. Taylor said.

Abbays in Herefordshire.

Fol. 10.

A Priory or Celle of Blak Munkes longging to the Howse of *Glocester* in the Suburbes of *Hereford.*

Lynebroke a Place of Nunnes withyn ii. Myles of *Wygmore*, in the Marches betwixt *Herefordshire* and *Shrewisbiry-shire.*

Wigmore a great Abbay of White Chanons within a Myle of *Wigmore* Town and Castel, in the Marche Ground to-ward *Shrewisbiry-shire.*

Feverlege sumtyme a Religijs Howse of Freres suppressed *olim*, and the Landes given to *Wygmore* and *Lynebroke.* *Mor-timers* Erles of the *Marches* were Founders of *Wygmore*, *Lyne-brook*, and *Feverlege.*

Acorubyri, a Howse of Nunnes ^f iii. from *Hereford* now suppressed.

Leonnynstre a Celle to *Reading* ^g Blak Monkes on the Ry-ver of *Lug* vii. Myles from *Hereford.*

^a These Words, that I have inclosed, are plac'd over the Line in the Original.

^b A Myle in St. and B. ^c This Mark > is put in the Marg. of the Orig.

^d And was B. ^e Voces supra lin. desunt in St. In B. autem sic legimus, Black and Grey in suburbiis. Some saye &c. ^f Addo Myles cum St. & B. ^g Of Black B. * Mons filicis B.

Wormesley a House of Blak Chanons v. Myles from *Hereford* in a Wooddy Cuntary.

Monemuth Priory of the *French* Order in the Diocese of *Herefordshire* suppressed.

In the Diocese, but not in *Herefordshire*. *Dour* in *Ewys* Land a great House of Whyt Monkes suppressed. and thereby runneth a Broke cawllid *Worme*.

Wy River goeth thorough al *Herefordshire*, by *Brachwardine* Castell of Syr *Richard* *Vekans*, to *Hereford*. viii. Myles to *Rosse* a Market Towne in *Herefordshire*.

In *Wy* River be *Umbers*, otherwise *Graylinges*, yn *Walsch*, b as I remembre", cawllid c *Caugin*.

Lag riseth hard by *Melenith*, and nere a Chapel of owr Lady of *Pylake*, and so to *Preston* a Market Towne a ix. Myles, to *Leonmystre* a Market Town vii. myles, to *Mordeford* a vii. Myles of, and so ther ynto *Wy* d iii. beneth *Hereford*.

Fremy a byg Broke, c sumtyme raging", cummeth by *Bromyard*, i as I remembre", and so ynto *Lug*, and about yt be very good Pastures.

Leonmystre *allatit* *tribus* *fluvialis*, *Lugia*, g *Pinselo*, *tertii* *numinis* *non* *memini*. *Lugia* *parte* *oppidi* *inferiori* *utrumque* *in* *se* *recipit*. *Pinselus* *paucis* *ab* *oppido* *pass.* *millibus* *oritur*.

Arow River goeth sumwhat nere *Leonmystre* Town, but not thorough yt.

Arow riseth betwyxt *Eluethland* and *Melenithland*, and thens goeth by *Old Radenor*, and by *Huntingdon*, sumtyme a Lordsh. of the Duke of *Bokingham's*, and at the last cummeth ynto *Lug* half a Myle beneth *Leonmystre*.

The Ryveret that cummeth by *New Radenor* is cawllid *Somergille* b *Oney*. One told me That *Oney* cam i sumwhat toward *Ladloward*. but I dowte of that. — Syns I lernid that *Oney* cam into *Teme* about *Bromfeld* a Celle by *Ludlo*. — The Dwellers of the Towne say constantly That *Oney* cummeth not by *Radenor*.

Of surety ii. Brokes cum by *Ladlo* yn *Strewisbiri-shire*,

a After *Herefordshire* are added in Mr. Stowe, but not in the Shire, which words are plac'd in the Marg. of the Original as belonging to *Dour*, just as I have publish'd them. But they are altogether omitted in B. b *Desunt* B. c *Cy-tas* Sr. d *Addo* Miles cum B. e *Desunt* St. f *Desunt* B. g *Supra* *Pinselo* in *Autogr.* scribitur *Pinsulley*, & *Kenbroke* *supra* *tertii*, ab ead. m. In *Stowe* autem sic legitur, *Lugia*, *Pinselo* *Pinsulley*, *tertii* *hominis* &c. In *Burtono*, *Lugia*, *Pinselo*, et. . . . *Lugia* *parte* &c. b So also Mr. Stowe writ it at first; but he afterwards struck out *Oney*. Mr. Burton alters it thus: is called *Oney* or *Somergille*. One tould &c. i Somewhat *Ladlowe-ward* B.

that is to say *Temde*, and *Corne*. *Temde* cummeth ynto *Sereyn* alias *Temmys*. betwyt *Powik* and *Wykestre*.

The Town of *Ludlo* is very propre, welle walled and gated, and standeth every way eminent from a Botom. In the Side of the Town as a Peace of the Enclosing of the Walle is a fair Castell. Withyn the Town even yn the mydle is one Paroch Chyrch. Withowt the Waulles be *aliquot Sacella*. and ii. Howses of *Freres Augustines* and *Carmelitas*. Among other Gates of the Town ther is *Corne-Gate* and *Galford-Gate*.

The Bishop of *Hereforde* hath a Castell of good strenketh yn the Marches toward *Sbrenisbyri-shire* cawled *Bishops Castell*, and ther to lieth a Town cawled *Bishops Town*, wher is Wekely a very good Market.

Fol. 11. vacat.

Abbas and Prioris in South-Walis.

Fol. 12.

At *Chepstow* a litle Priori *aliquot monachorum Benedictinorum* a Celle to *Bermundesey* at *London*.

Tintarne an Abbay of White Monkes on the Ripe of *Wy*, about a v. Miles from *Chepstow*.

Monemouth a Priori of Blake Monkes.

Abregeveni a Priori of Blake Monkes of the *French Ordre*. *Hamelinus de Barham*, a Norman, was Founder there. It stoode a late by the Est Gate in the Suburbe.

Uske a Priory of Nunnes at *Cair Uske* on the River side a flete Shot from the Castell. It is a v. Miles upward on the River from *Cairlleon*.

Grace of Dew an Abbay of White Monkes stonding in a Wood and having a Rille running by hit. Veri good Pastures be about this Place. It stondith bytwixt *Wisk* and *Raglande* iii. Miles from *Cairwisk* and iii. from *Raglande*.

Llantarnam Abbay of White Monkes stonding in a Wood iii. Miles from *Cairlleon*.

Wenny a iii. Miles from *Cowbridge* a Celle longging to *Glocestre* Abbaye foundid by Syr *Jo. Landres* Lord of *Ogmere* Castell * by

Morgan an Abbay of White Monkes wher was a veri large and fair Chirch. It stondith toward the Se in the midde way almost betwixt *Cowbridge* and *Nethe*.

Netb Abbay of White Monkes a Mile above *Netb Town*, standing also in the Ripe of *Netb*. It semid to me the fairest Abbay of al *Wales*.

Kidwelly a Priori of Blake Monkes containing the hedde

* So in the Orig. Nor is it supply'd by Mr. St. Mr. B. leaves out the word by.

Paroche Chirch of the Town. It is a Celle to *Shirburne* Ab-
bay in *Dorsetshire*.

Cairmardine a Priori of Blake Chanons standing in *Old*
Cairmardine on the River side.

S. *Cleres* vii. Miles from *Cairmardine* was a litle Monasteri
suppreffid and given to *Alfoulen-College* in *Oxford*.

^a *Teguain ar Tane* an Abbay of White Monkes a x. Miles
from *Cairmerdine*.

Ther was ^b Celle of the Order of Monkes of S. *Dogmaels*
in *Caldey* Island now suppreffid.

Montaine.

Penbrooke a Celle of Monkes longging to S. *Albanes* Mo-
nastery.

At *Arforde* West a Priori of Chanons

Pille, otherwise *Pille Rose*, a House of Monkes of S. *Dog-*
maels Order, standing in *Rose* Contery iii. Miles above *Ar-*
ford West apoun the farther shore of the Haven of *Mylford*.

The Priori of *Bonbomes* caullid S. *Dogmaels*:

Fol. 13.

Ther is a Priori in *Cairdigan* Toun, but in hit was but a ii.
Religiose Menne Blak Monkes. It stondith yet, and is a
Celle onto *Chertsey*.

LLeyr

Fanum S.
Clara.

^c *LLan Clere* a Nunnery of White Nunnes in *Cairdigan-*

shire apoun the Brook of ^d *Ayron*. It was a Celle of *Stratflur*,
and stooode from *Stratflere* x. Miles in the Hy-Way to *Cairdi-*
gan. The Village hard by it is caullid *Talesarne Greene*.

Strateflure an Abbay of White Monkes on *Tine*.

Aber Ayron is a iii. Miles beneth *LLanclere*, and ther he
goith into the Maine. Peraventure *LLewys Morganne* the
Barth was deceivid in this, taking it for *Newport*. *Ayron*
rifith in a Montaine by a Chapel caullid *Blaine Pennial*. This
Chapel longith to *LLandewibrevi*, but it is in *Cairdiganshire*
over *Tyne* a iii. or iii. Myles from *Tyne* Ripe.

Talley a Priory of White Chanons, a iii. Miles from *Aber-*
marleys, a Castel of Sir *Rhes ap Thomas* almost standing in
the midde way almost betwixt *Brekenok* and *Cairmardine*.

* Longo-
comum.

^e *Comehere* an Abbay of White Monkes stondith betwixt
ii. great Hilles in *Melewnith* in a Botom wher rennith a litle
Brooke. It is a vii. Miles from *Knighton*. The first Founda-
tion was made by *Cadwatbelan ap Madok* for LX Monkes.
No Chirch in *Wales* is scene of such Lenght as the Foundation
of walles ther begon doth show; but the third part of this
Worke was never finischid. Al the Howse was spoilid and
defacid be *Owen Glindour*.

a V. infra f. 23. b A Celle St. c LLanlleyr, absque Clere, in St. LLan Clere,
or LLeyre, in B. d Aerop St. Ayron B. e Comehere St. * Deeft in St. & B.

Clunnok Vaur a Monasteri sumtime of White Monkes suppressed many Yeres ago. But the Original of this Monasteri was by *S. Benow*, of whom mention is made in *S. Wenefrides* Life. The Whit Monkes were of a newer Foundation. *Guithin*, Uncle to one of the Princes of *North-Wales*, was the first Giver of *clunnok* Village and Place to *Benow*. The Chirch that is now ther with Crosse Isles is almost as bigge as *S. Davides*, but it is of a new Worke. The old Chirch wher *S. Benow* liyth is hard by the new.

This *clunnok* stondith almost on the Shore of the Maine Se a x.Miles above *Cair Arvon* toward the Counteri of *LLine*.

^a At the

Matravel Castel in *Poisland*, wher, as sum sai, was one of the Princes Palaces of *Walis* as for the Prince of *Poisland*.

^b In these Deyes in *Mone* wher they digge Turves be founde greate Rootes of Trees that serve Men for Wood. For after the Trees wer cut doune fogging Yerth and Mofse overcoverid them, and now the same Yerth parid away for Turves the old mayne Rootes appere.

Likewise at Low Water about al the shores of both Shores of *Aberdein* and ^c*Towen Merioneth* appere like Rootes of Trees

Ther is in *Mone* as right againe *Neuen Tounne* in *LLine*, that is a Kenning of, a litle Isle caullid *Sainct Durwen*, a Woman. and in this Isle is the Chirch of *S. Durwen*. This Isle is veri fertile of Cunnies, and hath ii. fair Welles. Ther is now a litle Balk of Sand cast up, the wich at low Waters prohibitith the Se to cum about.

This Isle is a ii. Mile from *Heneroffer*.

Ther is by *Conwey* on the hither side of *Conway* Water an Arme like a *Peninsula*, caullid *Gogarth*, liying against *Prestholme*, and ther be the Ruines of a Place of the Bishops of *Bangor*.

^e *Rayder* the chefe Village of *Melennith*, and *Wy* River ryn- Fol. 14.
neth by hit.

Fol. 15. vacat.

d Cantred Tetingel } Commod Confild.
Commod Preftatun.
Commod = Syndela.

Fol. 16.

^a These two words are left out in St. In B. they are joyn'd with the preceding §. thus, of *LLine* . . . at the . . . ^b In the Depes B. ^c Towne of Merionith B. ^d Defunt omnia in B. usque ad fol. 22. ubi de Castellis in agro Caermardenfi agitur. ^e So also in Stowe. But a Line is drawn under the word in-his Copy, and some later Hand has written Ruthlan over against it.

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

Bernedwlade	Cantref Ddiffrin	{	Clud Comm. Coleyan.
		{	Comm. ^a Ricihyn.
		{	Comm. LLamerth.
	Cantref Ri- winnang.	{	Comm. Eſtrad.
		{	Comm. Huethalet.
		{	Comm. Iſalet.
	Cantref Roſt.	{	Comm. Hueth Dulas.
		{	Comm. Iſdulas.
		{	Comm. Crendin.
Powis Madoc.	Cantref Uſton douer doe.	{	Comm. Eſtradelun.
		{	Comm. Hobeum.
		{	Comm. Yael.
	Cantref May- lor.	{	Comm. Merforl.
		{	Comm. ^u Unknan.
		{	Comm. Mailor Sayſneg.
	Cantref.	{	Comm. Treſwery.
		{	Comm. Croheſowold.
		{	Comm. Trendrion.
	Cantref.	{	Comm. Vehendre.
		{	Comm. Kinlleit.
		{	Comm. Huchraedre.
	Cantref.	{	Comm. Dynnael.
		{	Comm. Edeynaun.
		{	Comm. Glindeverdo.
Powis Menon- wyn.	Cantref Al- roſcly.	{	Comm. ^{coite} c Huchcodde.
		{	Comm. Hiſcodoe.
	Cantrede.	{	Comm. Hiſraeder.
		{	Comm. Sendorc.
		{	Comm. LLanherch hudul.
	Cantref.	{	Comm. Meycheyn.
		{	Comm. Eſtrat Marchel.
	Cantref.	{	Comm. ^u d Kereynaun.
		{	Comm. Huchanes.
		{	Comm. Iſhanes.
	Cantref.	{	Comm. Keveilang.
		{	Comm. Madoc.
Mone.	Cantref Aber- fraw.	{	Comm. Hurch Lywan.
		{	Comm. Iſlywan.
		{	Comm. Turkelin.
	Cantref.	{	Comm. Talebolleen.

^a 'Tis corrected. Ricihyn in St. ^b Unknan only in St. ^c Huch coddcode St.
^d The u written over the line is omitted by St.

Snawdune	{	Cantrefe.	{	Comm. ^a Diudaethne.	} Fol. 17.
			{	Comm. Meney.	
	{	Cantref Arle-	{	Comm. Huchaf.	
		lechwet.	{	Comm. Hishaf.	
	{	Cantref Dy-	{	Comm. Eydonid.	
		nody.	{	Comm. Ardudue.	
	{	Cantref Mey-	{	Comm. Estimanueirg.	
		ronith.	{	^b Tale	
	{	Cantref LLeyn.	{	Comm. Titelebont.	
			{	Comm. Ermayn.	
oe c Rung guy a Hauren	{	Cantref Penllin	{	Comm. Diullaen.	
			{	Comm. Ganelogyon.	
	{	Cantref Arvon.	{	Comm. Huchmeloc.	
			{	Comm. Hismeloch.	
	{	Cantref.	{	Comm. Nanconoe.	
			{	Comm. Huchgurvey.	
	{	Cantref.	{	Comm. Aisgurvei.	
			{	Comm. Guerchumeauc.	
	{	Cantref Mele-	{	Comm. Kery.	
			{	Comm. Soededugre.	
Cairdigeau.	{	Cantref Elu-	{	Comm. Soedmiethon.	
			{	Comm. Soedriwalt.	
	{	ael.	{	Comm. Huchmenith.	
			{	Comm. His Menith.	
	{	Cantref Penwe-	{	Comm. Dyfrynsedat.	
			{	Comm. Loechifunt.	
	{	dith.	{	Comm.	
			{	Comm.	
	{	Cantref.	{	Comm.	
			{	Comm.	
Estratewy	{	Cantref.	{	Comm. Pennarth.	
			{	Comm. Malwy.	
	{	Cantref.	{	Comm. Caer Wedraus.	
			{	Comm. Guynenun.	
	{	Cantref.	{	Comm. Hilcoed.	
			{	Comm. Hyrurgyn.	
	{	Cantref Va-	{	^u	
			{	Comm. d Perneth.	
		chan.	{	Comm. Hiskenne.	

^a Sic in Aut. Diuerdaethne St. ^b Tale *supra* lin. omisit St. ^c Rung goe Sr. ^d Perneth St.

Estratewy	Cantref	{ Comm. Goer. Comm. Kedewely. Comm. Carnwatllan. Comm. Mallaen. Comm. Cayan. Comm. Maenaurtheilum.
	Cantref Vaur	{ Comm. Ketheynangt. Comm. Mabelnyc. Comm. Mabudride. Comm. Withigada.
Breheienauc	Cantref Selif	{ Comm. Catre selif. Comm. Commod.
	Cantref Talgarith	{ Comm. Talgarith. Comm. Estradewy. Comm. Cruhowel.
	Cantref Thendo	{ Comm. LLowel. Comm. Tireraulf. Comm. Egluschieil.
	Cantref Kemis	{ Comm. Huchneuer. Comm. Hifneuer.
	Cantref Hcnllin	{ Comm. Huchcuth. Comm. Hiscuth. Comm. Deilis a Penryn.
	Cantref Guentha	{ Comm. Escholoeff. Comm. Talegarne. Comm. Aingoeth. Comm. Plymynanges. Comm. Ebelfre.
Deneta	Cantref	{ Comm. LLanhudein. Comm. Castell Gnys.
	Cantref Penryne	{ Comm. Coedraht. Comm. Maenaurbirt. Comm. Penbro. Comm. Haueuford.
	Cantref Ros	{ Comm. Castell a Walwine ^{luiey} Comm. Castell Garn.
	Cantref Pebidi-aug	{ Comm. Munwe. Comm. Penkaer. Comm. Rhungneth a Thawe.
	Cantref Gorue-nith	{ Comm. Mirhundrel. Comm. Rhungneth at Avon.

Morgannog	{		Comm. Miriarfe.		
			Comm. Coitif.		
			Comm. [Meanorgle] O-gor.		
	{	Cantref Penithan	Comm. Meyskyn.	{	Fol. 18.
			Comm. Glyn Rodeny.		
			Comm. Meanar Taluar.		
			Comm. Meanaur Ruthyn.		
	{	Cantref Eweinlog	Comm. Yrtheid.	{	
			Comm. Pernet.		
			Comm. Edelegon.		
			Comm. Hettaaf.		
			Comm. Mennith.		
	{		Comm. Senghenethhuch.	{	
		Cantref Guent	Comm. Iscoed.		
			Comm. Huchoed wey.		
			Comm. Meanar Trefcrug.		
	{		Comm. Leuynit.	{	
		Cantref Guent	Comm. Huchcoed.		
			Comm. Menith.		
	{		Comm. Teirtref.	{	
		Cantref Ergyn.			
		Cantref Goth.			

Fol. 19, 20, 21. vacant.

Markettes in Cairmardinsshire.

Fol. 22.

Cairmardine.

Castelles in Cairmerdinsshire.

Cairmardine.

New Castel, alias bi the old Name *Elmelin*, almost on the very Banke of *Tyne*, but in *Cairmardinshir*, repairid or new buildid by Syr *Rhesa ap Thomas*. In this Lordship of *Elmelin* is other litle fair Building. Ther is a litle Forest by *Elmelin*, and a Park was ther ons palid.

Clare Castel Ruines hard by Saint *Cleres* Chirch vi. or vii. Miles from *Cairmairdin*.

Llanstufan in Ostio *Tevii* flu.

* *Lacharne* in Hostio *Taua* flu. *Taua* a litle lower goith into *Tewe*. It longid sumtime to the Erle of *Northumbreland*.

Tale Laug-harne.

* Latharne B.

Vol. 5.

C

* Loké

^a Loke here about for *Lanamdeueri* Castel".

For *Dineuer* Castel apou *Tewi* on the same side of *Tewi* that *Cairmardine-shire* is. Here was sumtime a long streat, now ruinus.

For ^b *Dryslin* Castel apou *Tewi* on the same Ripe that *Dineuer* is. ^c *Drifflwyn*. *Dris* inexplicabilis. *Iloyn* a Busch".

Kerikennen a iii. Miles from *Dineuer* at the Roote of *Blake Montaine*.

Fol. 23.

Abbas and Priories in Cairmardineshire.

Cairmardin Priori of *Blake* Chanons. down.

^d *Teguin ar Tawe*. *Barnardines*. yet stondeth.

^e *Talley* Priory. White Chanons.

The Collegiate Chirch of was translatid to *Abreguili* for vitiating of a Maide, the Canons being killid or fleing for hit.

Aberguili a Collegiate Chirche of xx. Prebendes or mo longging to *S. David's*. And this is a Lordeship of the Bishop of *S. David*, lying amonge other Lordshippes in *f Vallis*.

Diffryn Towe.

^g *LLaudilovar* a Lordship of the Bishops of *S. David* a Mile from *Dineuer* on the same side of the River that *Dineuer* is, but a Mile above it".

Rivers in Cairmardineshire.

^h *Giraldus*

Tewi risith in the Montaines of *Elennith*, and cumming thens partith *Cantermaur* and *Canterneban* by *Laneneri*, by *i Dineuer*, by *Cairmardin*, and by *Laudistufan* Castel into the Se.

^k *Giraldus*

^l *Basselle*

Taua risith in the Montaines of *Preffelen* not far from ^m *Teguin ar Tawe*, by the which it cummith, and so by *S. Clares*, and not far from *Abercorran* and *Talacbarne* it goith into the Se. ⁿ I hard ons that it risith in a Montaine caullid *Wrenne o Vaur*" a iiiii. Miles from *Cairdigeon*.

^a Defunt B. ^b Druilin B. ^c Defunt St. In B. autem Drifloine, (omissis ue supra lin.) Diris &c. legitur. ^d Sic in Aut. Teguar Tun in Stoveo; & Teguin or Tawe in Burtono. At infra Teguar Tane habet Stoveus, & Teguar Tawe Burtonus. Vera lectio Twy Gwin ar Taf, i. e. Domus alba ad Taf flumen, uti monuit Camdenus Brit. p. 505. ^e Teguin or Tane edidit Vir eruditus T. Tannerus Nor. Mon. p. 275. V. supra f. 12. ^f Tilly B. f Vacem vallis, & literam e, supra lin. omiserunt St. & B. ^g Deest hac lectio in St. ^h Deest Giraldus in B. ⁱ Divenor B. ^k Giraldus omiserunt St. & B. ^l Deest Basselle in St. ^m Vide paullo superius. ⁿ Defunt usque ad Cowe in St. ^o Deest Vaur in B. Cowe

Coue Riveret runneth almost in the middel way bytwyxt *Cairmardin* and *S. Clares*.

^a I lernid ons that *Kennens* Riveret rifith in Blake Montaine and goith into *Tewi* about *Dinever*.

Kidwely, otherwise ^b *Cathweli*, i. e. *Cattileffus*, quia *Cattus* Fol. 24.
olim solebat ibi lectum in quercu facere, alias legi *Cadweli*.
Ther is a litle Toun now but newly made betwene *Vendraith Vaur* and *Guendraith Veban* Rivers but hard apon *Vendraith Veban*. *Vendraith Vaur* is half a Mile of.

Ther is betwixt *New Kidwely* and the *Old* but a Bridge over litle *Wendraith*. The old Toun is pretily waulid, and hath hard by the Waul a Castel. The old Town is nere al desolatid, but the Castel is meately wel kept up. It longgid to the Duke of *Lancastre*. In the new Toun is onely a Chirch of our Ladi, and by is the Celle of Blake Monkes of *Shirburne*. Ther the Prior is Parson of our Ladi Chirch.

The Castel is veri fair and doble waulid.

^c The Se flouith by *Vendreth Veban* flouith apon half a Mile above the Town of *Kidwely*.

Bothe *Wendreth Vaur* and *Veban* goith into the Se about a Mile beneth the d Toun al only a litle Nesch of Sand deviding their Mouthes.

Ther lieth a long on eche side of *Wendreth Vaur* Pittes, wher Menne digge Se Cole.

At *L. Lanelsble*, a Village of *Kidweli* Lordship, a vi. Miles from *Kidweli*, the Inhabitans digge Coles, elles scant in *Kidwely* Land.

Ther be ii. Maner of thes Coles. Ring Coles for Smith be blowid and waterid.

Stones Coles be sumtime waterid, but never blowen. For blowing ^f extynguishit them.

I saw ther iii. Gates, and over one of them was the Ruine of a fair Toun Haul, and under a Prifon.

A Peace of the New Toun was lateli burnid.

The New Toun is three times as bigge as the old.

Sins the Haven [of] *Vendraith Ve[ban]* decaied, the New Toun is fore decaied.

Cairmardine [ha]th increfid sins *Kidweli* Havin decaied.

^e el, as I remembre, *Alice* of *Lon* wife to one of the Dukes of *Lancastre* lay in the Castel, and did a Reparation on hit.

Reparation was done on the Castel againe the Cumming of King *Henry* the vii. into *Wencelande*.

^a Deest hac §. in St. ^b Sic in Aut. Cathgweli Sr. Cathgueli B. ^c The Se flouithe by *Vendreth Veban* above [f. about] halfe a Myle above the Towne of *Kidwely* St. ^d Towne, and a litle Nesch of Sande divideth their Mouthes B. ^e What follows in the Margin is wanting in St. The broken words at the beginning are thus fill'd up in Burton: *Alices* de *Londres* Wife to one of &c. ^f Extynquisheth the Heate St.

So that * *Vendwith Vaur* Coles be Stone Coles; *LLanethle* Coles Ring Colis.

In *Kidwelli* is litle Wood, but in the very litle Forest of *Kidwelli* within a Mile of the Town on *Vendraith Veban*.

Lochor River partith *Kidwelli* from *West Gower Lande*.

Penbre a litle Lordship longging to *Kidwelli* Lande ii. Miles from *Kidwelli* by South Est liyng.

The Foreland bytwixt the Pointes of the Mouthys of *Vendraethis* is caullid *Calicot*, and this Part of *Kidwely* Land berith the best Woolle of *Hye Walys*.

Toward the Se Side in *Kidwelli* Land is good Corne.

Fol. 25. *Eskenninge* Commote hath no notable Castel or goodly Building or Toun, and was in King a the Dayes a mere Membre of *Kidwelli* Lordship, but Syr *Griffin* b *Nicolas*, Graundfather to Syr *Rhese ap Thomas*, did by Poure sumwhat fever them to take Justice at *Cairmardine* and nat at *Kidwely*.

^{shl}
c *Carnolton* Commoth hath nother Castel nor good Tounne. *LLanethle* is in this Commote. So that yn al *Kidwely* Land be iii. Commotes, *Kidwely*, *Eskenning* and *Carnolthlon*.

Eskenning and *Carnolthlon* be Names of Commotes, not of Tounnes or Villages.

Vendraith Vaur and *Vendraith Veban* risith both in *Eskenning* Commote, the lesse an eight Milys of from *Kidwelli*, the other about a x. and hath but a litle Nesche of Sand betwixt the Places wher thei go into the Se.

Vendraith Veban in one Place cummith within iii. Miles of *Cairmardin*. Nother of the *Vendraithes* cummith to ani notable Place but to *Kidwelli*.

The next great Streame that cummith more Southerly into the *Severn* Se is *Lochor*, and that I did well perceive at the Mouth of *Vendraithis*. *Lochor* devidith *Gower-Land* from *Kidwelli* Lordship.

The next River by West to *Vendraithes* is d *Towe*, that at *LLanstufan* Castel a iii. Miles of cummith into the *Severn* Se.

The *Severn* Se at ful Water betith on the Point of *LLanstufan*. At low Water it is ii. good Miles of. At ful Se *Tane* fernith to cumme as it were to the mouth of *Towe* River.

* *Vendraith Vaur* St. *Vendraith Vaur* B. a Mr. Leland had first written *Edwarde* the fourthes; but he afterwards struck out *Edwarde* and fourthes, which however are retain'd by Mr. Burton. Mr. Stowe has left two little Blanks. b The Sirname is left out in Stowe, it being difficult to be read. But the true Name is *Nicolas* (tho' it seems to be written *Niadas* in the Original) as appears from what he says below at the beginning of Fol. 28. c *Carnolthlon* St. d *Toewe* St. B.

but at low Water Marke a Man may perceive how it hasteth to the Se on the Sanddis hard by *Towe*.

LLanstuſan is v. Miles from *Cairmardine*, and about 2. iiii. Miles above *LLanstuſan*. On the ſame Ripe is a Place or Clif caullid *Grene Caſtel*, wherin Shippes uſe to ly at Ancre. Smaul Balinggers otherwiſe cum to *Cairmardine*.

Beyond *LLanſtephan* before the Havin Mouth liith a Barre, ſo that Shippis lighteli cum not in withowt a Pilote.

Ther is in *Gower-Land* bytwixt *Swanſey* and *Lochor* a litle Promontori caullid *Wormes Hedde*, from the wich to *Caldey* is communely caullid *Sinus Timbechicus*.

From *Swanſey* to *Kidweli* 2. xii. Miles.

From *Kidweli* to *Tynbigbe* 2. xvi. Miles.

Tinby ys a walled Towne hard on the *Severn* Se yn *Pembrokeſhire*. Ther is a *Sinus* and a Peere made for Shyppes. The Towne is very welthe by *Marchaundayce*: but yt is not very bygge having but one Paroche Chyrche. One thinge is to be merved at. There is no Welle yn the Towne, as yt is faide, wherby they be forced to fech theyr Water at *S. John's* withowt the Towne. Fol. 26.

Mainopir, i. e. *Mansio Pirrhi*, is now communely cawled *Manober* a Towne of Howsbondry, the Parſonage wherof is impropered to *Chriſtes College* yn *Cambridge*. The Ruines of *Pirrbus Caſtel* there, many Walles yet ſtandynge hole, do openly appere. This Place is iii. Myles fro *Tynby*, and almoſt as muche from *Pembrook*, but not in the Hye-Way, for yt ſtandeth nere the Shore of the *Severn* Se. And agaynſt this Towne, or betwixt yt and *Tinby*, liyth *Inisſpir*, i. e. *Inſula Pirrhi*, alias *Caldey*.

A good deale upward above *Milforde Haven* lyith *Great Scalme* and *Lytle Scalme*, one almoſt joyning to a nother, longing booth to the King, but not inhabited *propter piratas & celi inclementiam*. *Great Scalme* hath no Howſe in yt, as I remembre. *M. Hogan* ſaid that therein * was a Chapel. The Fermers bring over thither Shepe and Coltes of Horſes, the which feede very wildely there; but the Coltes taken fro thens be larger and better fed then harted or apt for War.

Schoukhold Iſle yoinith to *Scalme* bygger Iſle then ſhe, onli a Paſſage for Shippes deviding them. As I remembre it lyith Souther then *Scalme*. Theſe Iſles ly not far from the Shore in the ſide of the Mouth of *Milleford Haven*.

Beyownd *Scalme* farther ynto the Ende of the *Severn* Se lieth a great blakke and hy Rokke lyke an Iſle.

Greſſe Holme is a good way into the Se, and is but ſmaulle and without Habitation. Fol. 27.

Rameſey Iſle conteinith iii. Iſlettes, wherof the Biſhop of *S. Davides*

* Is ſupra lin. in Aut.

S. Davides is Owner of the gretest, but the Cantor of *S. Davids* claymith a nother of them. In them is good Feeding for Sheepe and Horses. And the Archidiacon of *Cairmardine* the 3.

L. Lanstufas Castell and Lordship by the new Acte is remeid from *Cairmardinsbire* and adiect to *Penbrookesbire*, by cawse it longid in tymes past to the Erle of *Penbrooke*.

Fol. 28. *Narbarthe* a litle preati Pile of old Syr *Rheses* given onto hym by King *Henri* the viii. Ther

a In the Satute caullid *Herberth*."

Grifith b *Nicolas* Graundfather to Syr *Rise* bouthe it of the Duke of *York*, but after losse.

is a poore Village. c *Narbarth* Lordship cummeth almost from *Eft* or *Lower Gledy*, and so stil bi *Eft* nere onto *Whitland* wher *Tauo* Water devidith it from *Cairmardinsbire*. By *Narbarth* is a litle Forest caullid *Narbarth-Foreste*.

Dueglevi Lordship is conteynid bytwixt the ii. Rivers of *Gleui*. In this Lordship or Grounde be few or none notable Buildinges. Ther is a litle Rille betuixt the ii. *Gleues* caullid *Kollell*, i. e. *Cultellus*.

Lannbadein Lordship on the *Eft* Side d *Gledi* wher is a Castell buildid on a Rokke longging to the Bisshop of *S. David* and a Village e by

Therby is also a Forest of redde Deere caullid *L. Loydarth*.

Dewys Land, alias *Pebidiauc*, and *Canterdewy* bare of Wood and meately plentiful of Barly f Corne", and reasonably of g al" other Corne.

Roche Castell longging to the Lorde *Ferres* and old h *Langeville* Knight of *Bukinghamsbire* bytwyxt *Harford* West and *S. Davids*.

Slebyche Commaundry of the Rodes liith apou the *Eft* *Gleuy* even adjoyning to the West Parte of *Narbarth* Lordship.

Haverford West Lordship hath the Waullid Toun of *Haverford* and i Castell. The Water of *Mylford* Haven devidith the Lordship from *Penbrooke*. in *Haverford* Toun k thre Paroch Churches, one of them withowt the Toun l in " Suburbe. Blak freres within the Toun. m Chanons without suppressid.

* *Rose*
Ther is".

Rose Market. The Market is lost, and is now a poore Vil-

a These words in the Margin are omitted by Mr. Stowe, who reads the Passage thus: Harbarthe, a lytle preatye Pile of old Rheses, gyven to hym &c. b See above at Fol. 25. These words about Gr. Nicolas are left out by Stowe. c Harbarthe Str. sed. mox: infra Narbarth. d Of Gledi B. e So also in Stowe and Burton, without any Point after by. f Deest B. g Deest B. h Lantevilla Str. i A Castle B. k Be 3. Churches. l Mr. Stowe has left out the word in. Mr. Burton has in the Suburbs. m For Chanons without suppressid Mr. Stowe hath, Chanons without the Towne. * These words, which are plac'd in the Margin of the Original, are left out in Stowe and Burton.

lage. It is as in the midde way bitwixt *Harford West* and *Pembrok*.

Gualwin Castel and Lordship is pertainig to *Harford West*. It longgid to the Lord of *Northumbreland* and now to *Perot*.

Harford Lordship is in *Roselande*, and Part of *Rose* Lordship occupieth sum of *Pembrokesbire*.

In the extreme Part of *Pembrokesbire* after the old Limites is a pore Village caullid *Angle* touching hard apon *Milford Haven*.

Toward this extreme Part of *Pembrokesbire* be the vestigia of *Martine* Castel.

Marreys a faire Place longging to the *Eliottes*.

Betwixt the ii. *Gleves* by *Harford West* is a litle Ryveret caullid in *Walsh* in *Englisch Knise*. One beyng requirid wher he lay al Night answerid *that he lay having a Swerd on eche side of hym, and a Knise at his Hart*, alluding to the iii. Rivers in the Midle of whom he lay al night.

Rose Lordship

hath Corne sufficient, and to selle to other, and especially toward *Milford Haven*. There is Wood also ^b competent.

Roche Castel withowte faile is yn *Roselande*.

In *Pebidiauc*.

^c The remayne Tokins of *Cairboias* Castel standing by *Alen* Ryveret about a Quarter of a Myle lower then *S. David* on the same Ryveret.

And sum say that there hath beene a Castel at or aboute *Port Maur*, but the Tokens be not very evident.

There is a litle Woode at *Perskilly* an ^d viii. from ^e bytwixt *Fischard* and it

S. David, and moch better at *Treugarth* a 4. Miles

There appere in dyvers Partes of *Pebidiauc* Hilles and Dikes with Bulwarkes of Yerth as Campes of Men of Warre or Clofures for Catelle.

The soile of *Pebidiauc* is Stony, yet there is meatly good Corne. There is Plenty of Fisch bycause of the Crekes.

S. Davidislande. ^u

S. David-Land beginnith at *Newgalle* a Crek fervid with bak Fresche Water. There is a Bay afore this Creke betwixt it and *Milforde*.

There be divers other litle Crekittes betwixte *Newgalle* and *S. David* Hedde, and againe betwixte *S. David* and *Fischard* beside them that be written of heere.

^a There is a Vacancy also in Stowe and Burton. ^b Complete St. ^c Ther St. B. ^d Adde Miles cum St. & B. ^e The words over the Line, and all the rest as far as *S. Davidis-lande* in Fol. 29. are omitted in Stowe.

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

A 4. Miles from *Newgal* upward on the Shore is *Salvach*, otherwise a *Salverach*, a small Creke for Ballingars and Fishchar Botes. and hither resortith a litle Fresh Water.

Thens to *Porte Clays* 3. Miles, a litle Havenlet, wither *Ales* that rennith thorough S. David Close cummith.

This *Porte Clais* liyth a Myle South West from S. David.

b S. *Stinans* Chapel is a Mile Strait Weste from S. *David*, and ther is the Pass to *Ramesey* a Myle of by Water. This Chapel is betuixt *Port-clais* and *Portb Maur*.*

About a Mile of is *Port Maur*, where is a greate Sande with a shorte Estuary into the Lande.

Then to *Pendewi* S. *David* Hedde half a Mile.

To *Llan-c* Ruan* (Paroche a Prebend 3. Miles, where is a litle Creet.

* S. *Reanus* Abbas.

To *Tredewi* d 2. Thens a Peace of *LLanroan* Paroch, wher the Bisshop of S. *David* hath a Place, and heere is a litle Creet.

S. *Gunda*. To *LLanunda* Paroche about a 4. Miles having a Creke. Here about is Hering Fishing.

Gwyn flu. Here *Gwyn* River devidith *Pebidiauc* from *Fifschard* in *Kemmeisland*.

To *Fifscharde* a 4. Miles. Here is a litle Haven, havynge a Re]sort of Shippis.

Fol. 30. Syr *John Talbot* that married *Troutbeks* Heire dwellith in a goodly Logge on the hy Toppe of *Albrighton* Parke. It is in the very Egge of *Shropshire* 3. Miles from *Tunge*.

c *Corbet* of *Morton* *Corbet* VIII. c. Marke Lande. It liith round about the Shire. He hath a Manor by *Layton* *Buffard* in *Bukinghamshir*.

Corbet of *Lee*. 2. Miles from *Cause Castel* of a yonger Brother of *Morton*. It cam yn partely by Mariage. c. Mark Lande.

Sum say That of late dayis *Corbettes* were Owners of *Cause Castel*.

Corbet of *Langmer*. 4. Miles from *Shrobsbyri* toward *Ludlo*. Ther is a Park. XL. li. Lande.

Syr *Richarde Mainewering* of *Hightfeld*. 2. Miles from *Whitchirch*.

John Dodde of *Clereley*. a Mile from *Hightfeld*. a c. Marke.

Syr *Robert Nedam* of *Sbeinton*. 4. c. Marke Lande.

* Ita in Aut. & B. non *Salvach* ut in St. b This §. in the Margin is wanting in Stowe. In Burton is read *Sinaus* for *Stinans*. c Vean St. sed infra *Rean* habet. d Miles addunt St. & B. e Some things are here wanting, and others transpos'd, in Stowe. For *Morton* *Corbet* Mr. Burton's Transcripeth hath *Norton* *Corbet*; but in the Margin thereof Mr. Ant. a *Wood* hath corrected is *Morton* *Corbet*.

Grosvenour of Belespote. 3. Miles owt of *Draiton Market*. This Man and *Grosvenour of Eiton Bote* in *Cheeshire* cam of 2. Yongger Brethern of *Grosvenour of Houme*. whos v. Doughtters and Heires were married.

Shakerley of Lancaſtre married the [eldest Daughter, and had] the Manor of *Houme*.

Newport of Archbault a Lordship of a c. li. with Park, and hath a c. li. Lande by. This Man, and *Mitton of Cotton* by *Shrobsbyri* had Syr *John Boroues* Landes yn *Shropſhir* and *Warwik*. *Mitton* had his best House b *More Haul* in *Warwicſhire*.

Leighton of Leighton.

Leighton of Watelesborow.

Leighton of Plasb a Mile or 2. from *Aſton Burnel*.

Leighton of Rodimer 2. Miles from *Chorleton Caſtel*, and is on *Roden Ryver*.

Mitton caullid Lorde of *Moutbey*, but I trow he be but * Steward to the King there. His House is at *Cotton* a Quarter of a Mile owt of *Shreusbyri*. 2. c. Mark Lande.

Trentam of *Shropſhire* dwellid in the Toun ſelf, wher his best House was. a Man of L. li. Lande. Now he hath fold his Lande in *Shropſhir*, and hath boutte *Raceſtre* Priory in *Staſfordſhir* on *Dove*.

Thornes of *Shreusbyri*. L. li. Land.

Onesloo of *Oneslo*. xl. li. Land. 2. Miles from *Shreusbyri*.

Oteley of *Picheſert*. 4. Miles from *Shreusbyri* and a Mile fol. 31. from *Aſton Burnel*. a c. li. Lande.

Skriwen of *Frodſley* a Mile from *Aſton Burnel*. c. Mark Land.

Le of *Longmer* a fair Manor and Park. c. li. Land. a Mile from *Aſton Burnel*. He is Elder Brother to *Le* that married *Leighton's* Wif of *Watelborow*.

Laken of *Wyley*, wher is a Park. 3. Miles from *Bridgnorth*. 3. c. Markes.

Gateacre of *Gataker*. a c. Mark Lande. 3. Mile from *Bridgnorth*.

Wolrige of *Dudmiſtre* of *Severne* Bank. c. Mark Lande.

Haughton of *Beckyri*. 4. Miles from *Brigenorth*. xl. li. Land.

Tong of *Caineton*. c. Mark.

Vernoun of *Hodenet* Syr *Henry Vernoun* Sun. 2. c. Markes by one of the Heire of *Ludlo*.

Cotton of *Cotton*. a L. li. Lande.

Chorleton of *Apeley* hard by *Welington*.

a After married is no Point in the Orig. but there is left in it a Vacancy of about 2. Lines. Mr. Burton reads married to, and then puts several Pricks to ſhow that ſome Things are wanting. b Sic.

Charleton of Wembridge Uncle to

Fol. 32. vacat.

Fol. 33.

Oureton
Madok
*

Englisch Maylor lyith altogether on the South side of *Dee* conteynyn 3. Paroches, *Oureton*, *Bangor Vaure*, *Hanmere*. The Paroches be very greate, and they have sum Chapelles. There was a praty Pile or Castel at *Oureton* yn auncient Tyme, the which a* was throuen doune by the Violence of *Dee* Ryver chaunging his Botom. For of olde tyme *Dee* ran half a Mile from the Castel yn a Place of the Valley caullid *Whistan*, where now is Woode and ploughid Grounde right agayne *Oureton*. The Toun of *Oureton* hath had Burgesies, but now there is not 20. Houses. One Parte of the Diches and Hille of the Castel yet remaynith; the Residew is in the Botom of *Dee*.

The next Paroche lower on *Dee* is *Bangor*. And yet yn deede *Oureton* is but a Membre to *Bangor*, and Dr. *Knight* is Parfone of it. This is *Bangor* wher the great Abbay was. A Parte of this Paroch, that is as much as lyith beyond *Dee* on the North side, is yn *Walsche Marler*, and that is as half the Paroche of *Bangor*. But the Abbay stode yn *Ing[by]the* *Mailor* on the hither and b South Side of *Dee*. And it [is] ploughid Gro[wnd now] where the Abbay was by th[e Space] of a good *Walsch* Myle, and they plough up Bones of the [Monkes, and in Remembraunce] were diggid up Pecis of theyr Clothes in Sepulturs.] The Abbay stode in a faire Valley, and *Dee* ran by it. The Cumpace of it was as of a waullid Toun, and yet remaynith the Name of a Gate caullid *Portb Hagan* by North, and the Name of a nother caullid *Port Clays* by South. *Dee* syns chaunging the Botom rennith now thoroug the mydle betwyxt thes 2 Gates, one being a Mile dim. from the other, and yn this Grounde be ploughid lip Foundations of squarid Stonys, and *Romayne* Money is founde there.

lower

Beneth *Bangor* c^{lower} still on the South side of *Dee* Ryver is a Paroche caullid *Worthembre*, d in *Walch Guothumbre*, having a faire Chirch, but as a Membre to *Bangor*.

Hanmere Paroche lyith South Est on *Oureton*, *Bangor*, and *Worthembre*; but so that thes 3. ly bitwixt it and *Dee* Ryver.

Market

And sum Parte of this yoinith apon e *Whis-Chirche* Paroche

a I make a Mark before this word, and another in the Margin, because 'tis so in the Original; the Author having design'd to add something, which he afterwards forgot to insert. b Southerly Part of *Dee* B. c Still lower on the Southe St. B. d Desunt B. e *Whis-Chirche* Pariche a Market in *Shropshire* St. *Whis-Church* Markett a Paroch in *Shropshire* B.

in *Shropshire*, but in the Egge of *Chestershire*, and apon *Malpass*. This *Hannere* is a very large Paroche, and hath a greate deale more Riches then al the Residew of *Englisch Maylor*.

In *Owreten* is meately good Woode, Corne and Pasture, and standith sumwhat on hyer Ground then *Bangor* or *Worthembre*. *Bangor* hath goode Corne and Pasture, but litle or no Woode, and lyith al yn [Valleys, and in *Worthembre* no Woode but good Corne and Pasture.]

Hannere Paroche hath good Plenty of Wood, Corne, Medow and Pasture; and by *Hannere* Chirch is a greate Pole aboute a Mile yn Lenght, and half a Myle yn Breadth. And every Gentilman hath there his fayre Pooles. There is a xl. Gentilmen yn this Paroch that have praty Landes.

Fol. 34-

a *Pilston* Knight hath much Land yn *Hannere*, but his chiefe Howse is yn *Worthembre* Paroche at a Place caullid *Emerhays*.

Hannere Knight dwellith at *Hanner*, and yn that Paroch be b aliquot of the *Hammers* that hath Landes.

There is a greate More in *Hannere* cawllid of sum the *Pennys*.

Dymek dwellith at *Hauken*.

Edward Pilston Sunne to the Knight dwellith yn *Owreten* Paroche at *Coitegolle*.

Ellys ap Richard dwellith yn *Bangor* at *Aire* on *Dee* South Syde, a fair Hous.

John Broughton dwellith yn *Worthembre* Paroche at *Broughton*.

Al this *Englisch Maylor* tho [it ly] not hard on *Flynthshire*, but h[ath *Walsh*] *Mailor* betwixt it and [*Flynt*], yet it longith to *Flynthshire*, [and they] cum to Sessions to *Flynt*.

Yet they have Liberte in t[oken of] the olde Castel to kepe a P[rison]er 3. Dayes at *Owreten*, and so to [send hym to *Flynt*.]

Walch Maylor

caullid yn *Englisch Bromesfeld* lying on the North Side of *Dee*, lower on *Dee* then *Yale*, and joining hard apon *Yale*. It lyith Est apon *Holt* Bridge, the which devidith *Chestershire* from *Bromesfeld*. *Flintshir* lyith e North on it. *Disfrin Cluit* lyith West on it. And *Englisch Mailor*, alias *Mailor Seseog*, id est *Saxonica*, lyith South on it.

Bromesfeld is a playne Countery, and hath good Plenty of

a Anthony a Wood has written Puliston in the Margin of Mr. Burton's Copy.
b 'Twas first of all written dyvers; but afterwards alter'd by Mr. Leland's own Hand. Mr. Stowe, who did not understand Latin very well, hath made it al not. c More North on it B.

Wood, and goode Corne and Pasture; and Se-Coles at *Herwood*, and at a Place caullid *the Mines*.

The best Woode of *Bromefeld* is yn *Ruaben*, a bygge Paroch, by Part wherof *De* cummith. There is a good Quarre of Grinding-Stonys yn *Ruaben* Paroch.

The Holt is a praty riche *Walsche* Toune, governid by a Maire, having ons a Yere a Fair, but surely now no celebrate Market. Yn it is a praty Chirch, and a goodly Castel. The Chirch is but a Chapel to *Gresforde*.

Gresforde is as faire a Chirche as *Wrexham*, having a Steple of vii. score Foote hy, beside the 4. Pinnacled Towers. a This Chirch is a 2. Miles from the Bank of *De* cum litle Chirch n to if a th te he t to ande".

Wrexham, treuly caullid *Wrightlesham*, is the onely Market Towne of *Walsch* Maylor, having a goodly Chirch Collegiate, as one of the fairest of all *North-Wales*, and is a 2. Miles above *the Holt* on the same North Side of the Ryver. There longgith no Prebendes to it, though it be collegiatid. There be sum Marchauntes and good Bokeler Makers.

There cummith a Broke caullid *b Wenuro* thorough the Toune. *Wrexham* is 3. Miles North from *De* Ryver. Ther be 2. other Paroches [*c Bromefeld*, and so in all 4.]

Fol. 35.

Waters in Bromefeld.

De.

Alen.

Ruededoc Broke, having good Trouttes, cummith in one Place withyn a Quarter of a Myle of *Wrexham*, and goith ynto *Dee* a Myle above the *Holte* Castel.

Abon that cummith by *Ruaben* Chirch Waul, and after renning lesse then a Myle goith into *Dee*.

Pylleston the Knight hath a faire Maner yn *Gresforde* Paroch at *L.Lay* by marrying an Heyre Doughter to one of the *Hannere*.

John Eyton dwellith yn *Ruaben*.

John Pylleston Sergeant at Armes hath a Manor and Place withyn half a Myle of *Wrexham* at *Marsche*.

Yale Lordship

yoinith to *Bromefeld* upon the farther side of *De* Ryver, and there is no Parte of it on the hither Side of *Dee*. There is in it a 4. or 5. Paroches, wherof the moste famose is *L.Lan-*

^a These broken words are wanting in St. and so are most of them in B.
^b Wenoro St. ^c L. in Bromefeld.

armen, i. e. *fanum Germani*, and *LLan Tegla*, i. e. *fanum Tecla*.

Greate Pilgremage and Offering was a late to *S. Armen*.

Llanegwiste, alias *Vallis Crucis*, ys yn *Yale* half a Myle from *Dee Ripe*.

Dinas Brane Castel on a Rokky Hille stondith almost as neere as *Vallis Crucis* to *Dee Ripe*, and going up on *De Water* is sumwhat lower then the Abbay.

Owen Glindour had a Place yn *Yale* apon the North Side of *De* caullid *Ragertb* v. Mile above *Dinas Brane*.

Almost in the midle Way betwixte *Llaneg Whist* and *Risbyn* appere vestigia of a Castel of *Owen Glindour* (as it is saide) caullid *Keuen De*, i. e. the Bakke of the Blake Hille, wher now Shepardes kepe Shepe.

Chirk and *Chirkland* lye by South on *De* agayne *Yale*. so that *De* for a space devidith *Yale* and *Chirke*.

The hole Soile of *Yale* is rokky, and by that not thoroughly fruteful of Corne, yet yn diverse Placeis and Valleyis betwixt Hilles is meately good Corne, Medow and Pasture, and especially for Corne aboute *Llanegwiste*, and *LLanarmon*.

In *Yale* ys Plenty of Kyne, Shepe and Gotes.

John Llued dwellith in *LLan Teglas* Paroche.

Edwarde Llued yn *LLanarmon*.

There is meately good Wood yn the Valley Places of *Yale*, and especially at *Llaneg Whist*, alias *Vallis Crucis*. The Montaynis of *Yale* standing North be baren of Wood. The People there for the more part bren Turffis.

De Ryver cummith by the Side of *Yale* as limes betwixt it and *Chirk*. Fol. 36.

The greatest Water beside *De* that is yn any Parte of *Yale* is *Alen* that risith in *LLin Alen*. This *Alen* rennith doune from Weste to Est firste to *LLantegla*, to *LLanarmon*, to *LLanuerrys* yn *Yale*. thens into *Molesdale* Lordship, at a Place wherof caullid *Hespalen* it rennith into the Grounde by the Space of a Quarter of a Myle, and there is a Marche betwixt *Molesdale* and *Flynite*. and after rising departith stille by v. *Walsche* Miles in Cumpase *Molesdale* from *Flyntshire*. Thense thorough *Hope Dale*, a Lordship perteing to *Flynt*. Thens ynto *Bromesfeld*, alias *Mailor Camrege*, and half a Mile beneath *Holt-Bridge* into *De*. This Water hath mervelus good and greate Trouttes.

Chirk and *Chirklande*.

Chirke and *Chirklande* lyith on the hither Side by South of *De* agaynste *Yale*, and Weste of it upper on *De* hither Ripe lyith a Commothe of *Merionethshir* caullid * *Dernion*, and

* *Dernion St.*

plaine

plaine South of this *Chirke* in sum Place touchith *Poys Lande*. There is never a Market Toun in this Lordship. At *Chirke* felt be a few Houses, and there is on a smaul Hille a mighty large and stronge Castel with dyvers Towers, a late welle repayred by Syr *Wylliam Standeley*, the Yerle of *Darby's* Brother.

There hath beene 2. Parkes. One yet remainith caullid *Blake Park*. *Kerrieg* Ryveret cummith on the South side of *Chirke* Castel. *De Ryver* is withyn a Myle of the North side of it.

The moste Part of *Chirke* and *Chirkeland* on the South toward *Poys Lande* is great Plenty of mervelus good Woodde, and thorough reasonable Wood. Moch of the Lordship ys Hylly, but yn Valleys by *De* and *Kerrieg* good Corne and Medow, and in sum other Places.

This Lordeship or Lordships in *Walsch* is caullid *Guaine*, and is devidid into *Low* and *Hy Guayne*.

Fol. 37.

^a *Gentilmen* of *Chirke*.

Treuer dwelling in *Chirke* Paroche at ^b *Place* *Newith*.

Edwards Sunne dwelling not far from *Chirke* Castel.

^d
Molefdale yn *Walsch* caullid ^c *Stretalen*.

In *Molefdale* is but one greate Paroche caullid *Plombe* ^d *Paroche* *Wriothbegrig* of sum communely *Molefdale*. there longe

^e There be 2. Fayres yet kept at *Molefdale*, but the Wekely Market is decayed".

3. Chapelles onto it. Sum say that *Molefdale* was ons a Market Toun. Yet it hath the Name of a Maire, and a greate Numbre of Houses be withowt token almost destroyed, and there hath

beene 2. Streates, as *Streate Byle*, and *Streate Dadlade* in *Walsch*, in *Englisch* the *Court House Streate*, byside other litle Lanes. Now in al be scant 40. Houses. At the North Ende of *Byle* Streate appere Diches and Hilles yn tokyn of an auncient Castel or Buildinge there. It is now caullid

^f *Mont Brenebyly*, and on the Side of it is a fayre Springe. *Alen* Ryver cummith withyn a Bou Shot of *Molefdale* Chirche. And at the Southe Ende of the Towne is a Rylle caullid *g* *Houne*, and sone after rennith into *Alen*.

^h *Robert Edwardes* a Gentylman dwellith at

^a Defunt in St. usque ad Molefdale yn Walsch &c. ^b Deest B. ^c Stredalen St. Stretiden B. ^d Deest B. ^e Defunt St. ^f Mount Brenlebyly St. More Brenbilie B. ^g Hounte St. ^h Several things are here wanting in Stowe.

on the Side of *Alen yn Molefdale*, having Plenty of Wood and goodly Meadow by *Alen* fide. The Wood thens is carried to *Cheftre* a vi. Miles of.

Mofte Parte of the Paroch is meately level Grounde, having befide other Things very good Corne. And there be Cole Pittes a 3. Quarters of a Mile from *Molefdale* Toune.

^a *Angl. Elly*

Ishel Griffith dwellith on the North Side, scant a Quarter of a Mile from *Molefdale* Toune ^b at a Place caullid ^{a Grove} *LLoen Egrine*.

John Wenue ap Roberts dwellid at a Stone Touer caullid *Broucoit*, alias *Regnantes Towre*, 3. Quarters of a Mile from *Molefdale* Toune. Ther cummith a lide Ryllet by this Square Toure caullid and a Quarter of a Myle beneth the Tour goith into *Alen* descending from West to Este.

There is a nother Water in *Molefdale* caullid *Avon Terrig* almost as byg as *Alen*. Yet goyng from West to North-Eft it goith ynto *Alen*.

Terrig Ryver cummith thorough a Peace of *Yale* or it cum into *Molefdale*.

So that by Springges and Rylles this Paroch beyng yn Lenght a v. Myles is c wel fervid of Water and of dyvers other good thynges.

^d There be other fmaulle Ryllettys yn *Molefdale*.

Molefdale lyith ^e North on *Hopefdale*, and *Yale* lyeth West on it. *Flyntfbire* lyith North on it, and *Ardin* by Eft.

Hope, alias *Quene Hope*, Lordfhip, longging chefely to the King. It conteynith but one Paroche. The Ground ys Hilly. In the Valleys is meately good Corne. *Alen* Ryver cummith thorough it. In it be alfo other obfcure Rylles. The Toune of *Hope* now decayid was funtyme burgefid and privileged, and is caullid yn *Walfch Cairgerles*. Ther ftonde yet greate Walles of a Caftel fet on ^f Hylle, wher be diggid good Mille Stonis of a blew Girthe.

Fol. 32.

Oswefstre XII. Miles North West from *Shrobbesbyri*.

It is from *Trafon*, alias *the Walfche Pole*, XII. Miles.

From *Wrexefham* x. Miles.

From *White-Chirch* in *Shrobbesfbire* XII. Miles.

From *Oswefstre* to *Wrexham* x. Miles, and thens the Hy-Way to *Chefter* VIII. Miles.

From *Ruthine* xv. Mile, and fo to *Denbigh* v. Mile.

From *Flynt* Caftelle xx. Miles.

From *Ellefmore*, wher was a Caftelle, and very faire Polis

^a *Ellis Griffith tantummodo in B.* ^b *Defunt in B. ufque ad* Ther cummith a lide Ryllet &c. ^c *Well served, as alfoe with Wood, and divers other good Things B.* ^d *Defunt B.* ^e *South B.* ^f *An Hille B.*

yet be. *Ellesmere* hath a 4. Streates of meately good Building, privilegi'd with ii. Faires; but no commun Market now.

Fol. 39. The Site of *Croixoswalde* is on a Plain in a Valley xii. long Miles by Champain having almost no Wood North-Weſte from *Sbrensbyri*.

The Cumpace of the Towne withyn the Waulle is aboute a Mile.

by South.
by South Eſt toward to *Sbrob-
byri*.
North Eſt toward *Cheſter*.

There be 4. Gates. the ^{Portnewith} a *New-Gate*.
The *Blake Gate*, alias *Portdee*.
The 3. *Beteriche Gate*, *nude & vici
nomen* ^b *q^a ducit in urbem*.

North Weſt toward the Mon-
taine of *Penllin* in *Merion-
neth*.

The 4. ^c *Wyllibo Gate*, alias *Mon-
tain Gate*, *quia per eam ad vicinos mon-
tes itur quarta milliarii parte diſtantes*.

There be no Towers in the Waulles befide the Gates.

The Tounne is diikid about and Brokettes ren ynto it.

The Chirch of *S. Ofwalde* is a very faire leddid Chirch with a great tourrid Steple, but it ſtandith without the *New-Gate*; ſo that no Chirch is there withyn the Towne. This Chirche was ſumtime a Monasterie caullid the *White Minſter*. After turnid to a Paroche Chirch, and the Perſonage impropriate to the Abbay of *Sbrensbyri*. The Cloiſter ſtoode *in hominum memoria ubi monumenta monachorum*. The Place and Streate wer the Chirch ſtandithe is caullid *Stretllan*.

There be Chapelles clene without the Suburbes. One

Sacellum *S. Joannis Bapt.*
S. Ofuadi Sacellum ubi &
Fons *Ofualdi*. The 3. of *S.*
Editha.

betwixt *Stratllan* and *Porth de*. The ſe-
cund without the ſame Suburbe within
a Bow Shot of *S. Ofwalde*. The 3.
North Eſt toward *Cheſter*. Ther be
withyn the Towne a x. notable Streates.

The 3. moſte notable Streates be: The *Croſſe Streate*, *ubi
crux lapidea*. The *Bayly Streate*, *ubi forum maximum &
mercatores*. The 3. the *New-Gate Streate*.

Domus The *Bouth Hanlle* of
Civica Tymber, a fair Houſe,
ſtandith by the Caſtel.

The Houſes withyn the Towne of
Oſweſtre be of Tymbre and Slatid.

There is a Bayly and Sergiantes.

Madocus, *ſilius Meredoci*,
*Princeps Poſiſæ, caſtrum, ut ai-
unt, poſuit. Extat turris in Ca-
ſtro nomine Madoci. Et ibidem
camera Richardi 2. regis, con-
ſtructa poſt cædem Arundovalii
laſæ majeſtatis condemnati*.

Ther is a Caſtelle ſette on a Mont be
likelihod made by hand and dichid by
South Weſt betwixt *Beterice Gate* and
Willibo Gate, to the wich the Town
Waul cummith.

The Towne ſtandith moſt by Sale of
Cloth made in *Wales*.

^a Portnewith ſolummodo in St. In B. autem ſic legitur: The New-Gate, Port Newith by South, the Blake Gate &c. ^b Qua in B. ^c Wullibo St. & B.

There is a Fre Schole on the South West Side of the Chirch made by one *Davy Holbeche* a Lawier, Steward of the Town and Lorde-ship, and gave x. li. Land to it.

Sum say that this *David* made *David In yn London*.

There be 4. Suburbes. The greatest wherin be iii. Streates, thus caullid, *Stratellam*; the secunde Suburbe Strete *Wullibo*; the 3. *Beteriche*, wher be many Barnes for Corne and Hay to the Number of a vii. Score several Barnes. The

with other Howses

4. *Blake Gate* Streate, and ther be a xxx. Barnes for Corne longging to the Tounes men. There goith thorowg the Town by the Crosse a Broke cum-

Cambr.

ming from a Place caullid *Simons Welle*, a Bow Shot without the Waulle by North-West. This Broke cummith in thorough the Waulle betwixt *Wullibo Gate* and *New-Gate*, and so renning thorough the Towne, a and goith oute under the *Blak-Gate*.

Avon Crois. Cros Brook.
Fair Walkes about St. *Oswaldes Welle*.

S. *Oswaldes Wel* is a Bow Shot from S. *Oswaldes* Chirch in the Feldes South West.

Fabulantur aquilam brachium Oswaldi à stipite præripuisse, sed excidisse ei quo loco nunc fons est superstitione nuper celebris. Ther is a Chapel over it of tymber and the Fountain environid with a Stone Wall.

Ther is a Brook caullid *Betterich*, because it rennith thorough a Bridglet of Tymber at *Beterich-Gate*.

The 3. goyth under the Stone Bridges of *Wull-Gate*, *New-Gate* and *Blake-Gate*. Then go they all 3. with *Crosse Broke* a Mile lower by South West to *Morda Ryver*.

Morda risith in a Hille caullid *LLanuarda* wher was a Chirch now decaid. Sum say this was the Paroch Chirch of *Oswestre*.

The Soile about *Oswestre* is playn, except toward the North West into *Merionithshire* fruteful of Corne and Grasse.

There be Wooddes toward *Whitigton* as in the Lordshipe of *LLouen-bene Dinas* in *Witington* Parke and yn *Witington* More.

LLouen a Busch.

Hene Dinas a Quarter of a Mile out of *Oswestre* North-West.

The Toun or Castelle of *Hene Dinas* standith upon a rounde Hillet aboute half a Mile in Cumpace. Ther be iii. greate Diches in the Botom of the Hillet cumpasing it, and in the Toppe of the Hille now grow great Treas of Oke. The commune People say that ther was a Cite withyn those Diches. I think rather a Campe of Men of War, wheras paventure was the Campe when *Penda* and *Oswaldes* did fight. There is a nother Hillet of caste Yerth betwixt it and *Oswester* not far from *Dinas* self.

a Duest B. b LLaven dene dinas B.

The Town of *Whittington* is a gret Mile North Est from *Hene Dinas*. It is a Village in a Valley containing a hundredith Houses, and hath a dichid round Castelle not very large in the midle of the Village.

Fol. 41. *There be yn Cairarvonshire ix. Hundredes or Commotes.*

LLecbweddissa and *Creythyn*. *Cretbin* is so much of the Hundrede of *LLecbweddissa* as is on the hither side of *Conwey* River. This Hundrede streccith on the Shore of the salte Water to a litle above *Penmain Vaure* that is a 4. Miles above *Conway*. *Conway* Toun is yn this Hundrede.

LLeschwediba Hundrede goith up on the Shore onto *Avon Gegyn* beyond *Penryne* wher Mr. *Griffith* dwellith. One of the notablest thinges in this Commote is *Abreguyne Gegin*, wher was a Maner or litle Pile of the Princes of *Wales*.

*

In the olde Toun of *Cair Sallog*, alias *Cair saint* or *Segent*, appere Partes of the old Castel yn the olde Toun, of the wiche Castel is faullen into the Haven salt Water. In this Hundred is *Dinas Emerys*.

Iscurvay Hundrede stretchith from *Abregyn* by Shore to *Avon* a *Gurnay*. In this Hundrede is *Bangor* and *Cair Arvon* and *Dolebaterne* Castel. In this Hundred is token of an old Manor Place. *LLes yn Dynorwek* wher one Syr *Griffith LLoid* lay in King *Edwarde* the ^b first, and bringging hym Tydings of the Byrth

^c with *Edward Cairarvon* was rewardid with this Lande as sum say. It is yn the middle of the Hundrede.

^d *Hugbecurvay* Hundered goith from above *Guuay* Water onto *Boulchryvel* the Top of the Hille by *Vortigers* Valley. *Clunnok Vaur* is yn this.

^e *Dynllayen* Hundrede goith up from *Boulchryvel* to a litle above the Paroch of *Penlleche*. *Neuyne* is yn this Hundrede.

Comote Mayne Hundrede so caullid of a Hille namid *Uwch Mennith* yn *LLene*. *Abredaron* and *Berdesay* ^f is yn this.

The 3. Commotes touching *LLene*.

. is the Ground to the Shore.

Al *LLene* is as it were a Pointe into the Se. and yn the hole is 3. Commotes, of the which this is the very Point into the Se.

Gaflogeon Hundrede goith from the Ende of

^a Gourney B. ^b Tyme addit B. ^c Of for with in St. ^d Hughecurvay St. ^e A great many things are here wanting in B. ^f Is in this, the Ground &c. with a comma after this in St. In the Orig. 'tis as I have publish'd it, only between is yn this. and is the Ground was first of all written, A litle side of *Crege eryre* is yn this but the great Parte is the Ground &c. which Mr. Leland afterwards struck out himself.

Uwch Mennith en Commot mayne towarde Traithmaur as far as Abreerche. In this Commot is Pultbely.

Hinionith Commote strecchith onto *Traitmaure* where *Abreglaßlymne* devidith. So that but Parte of *Traithmaur* is yn it. In this is *Crekith Castel* and *Pooretoun*.

Nant Conway Hundrede is by the Side of *Conway Ryver*, Fol. 42. and goith upward to the Hed of the Ryver Westward. In it be a v. Paroches, *Dolewithelan*, *Pennackno*, *Bettus*, *LLan* ^{wythel an T-rifch Saint.}

RRychwin and *Treuren*.

Hundredes of Merionithshire.

Ardudwy strecchith from half *Traitmaur* to *Abermaw* on the Shore ^a xii. At the Mowth of *Maw Ryver* lyith a litle Islet scant a Bow shot over withowte habitation. At Ebbe it is fresch Water aboute, and at Fludde salt.

There be dyver Rivers yn this Commot that entre the Se. *Harlanche* Castel and Market Toun yn this Hundrede.

Kemmer Abbay is yn this Hundrede.

Ther be a x. Paroches yn it.

This Hundrede is devidid into 2. Partes, *Huwch Artro* and *Iffeartro* of *Artro* River that goith into the Se about a Mile above *Harleche* that is yn *Iffe Artro*.

Kemmer in *Huwch Artro*.

This Commot nor no Part of *Merionithshire* lyith in *Crege Ery*. So that though this Shire be *Montanius*, yet is al *Cregegy* yn *Cairarvonshir*.

Wher this Commot is longeste uplandwarde ^b it xvi. Miles.

Towarde the Se side and low Partes is summe good Corne. Meate good Plenty of Wood in this Commot.

^c *Talebonte* Hundred touchith from *Abermaw* a litle upon the Shore. The Residew savyng this Point is yn the upland toward *Keniliauc* yn *Foylande*, and there justely marchith on *Keniliauc*. It is a viii. Mile yn Lenght, and vi. yn Bredth. The best Corne yn this is toward the Se. It hath meately good Plenty of Wood. Fol. 43.

^d *Dolgellbe* is the best Village in this Commote.

Commote Iſtymaneir stretchith from the Pont of *Talebont* to the very Mouth of *Deny*. It is by the Shore ^a ix. or x. Miles. It cummith by ^e *March* in *Upland* to the very Bridge

^a *Adde Myles cum St.* ^b *Adde is cum St.* ^c *Talebonte St.* ^d *Dolgellhe tantummodo in St. & B.* ^e *March upland Sr.*

of *Mabenclyf*, and it yoinith also on *Keniliawc* in *Powis land*.
In this Commote is *Towen*.

This Commote hath good Corne, but meanly woddid as toward *Macbenclif*.



Wher now the wilde Se is at the Mouth of *Deny*, and farther into the Se, were ons 2. Commotes of good plentiful but low Grounde caullid *Cantre Gwaylode*, i. e. *terra demissa vel subsidens planitie*, now cleene catin away.

Fol. 44. Commote th a *Penlline* lyith al up in the Lande, and marchith on *Talebont*, and *Arduwy*, and *Dernion* Commotes of *Merionithshire*, and apon the Lordship of *Mouthey* yn *Poislande*. and apon Parte of *Denbighland*.

In this Commote is *LLin Teggy* the Hed of *Dee* Ryver.

Bale a litle poore Market is yn this Commote withyn a litle of the Hedde of *LLinnetegy*.

Much Wood yn this Commote.

Little Corne.

Plenty of Pasture.

There be great Hilles yn this Commote.

^b Mr. Griffith of *Termone*."

Mouthey is now adject as a nother Commote to *Merionithshire*.

^c *Deyrnion* Commote lyith thus on the Est side of ^d *Penthl*ine, and hath on the North side *Denbighland*, and *Tale* on the North Est side, and hath on the South side *Powys Lande*.

Dernion Commote the beste woddid of al *Merionithshir*.

It hath yn the greate Valley by *De* River good Corne.

It bredith good Horfis.

Henetowr, i. e.
vetus turris.

In this Commote ys the Ruine of *Toure*.

^e nomen viri

Kenuyn, now caullid *Yrbendwr*.

Owen Glyndour dwellid yn this Commot.

^f finis

* *Catarine* had *Meredik*. *Meredik* had *Owen*. *Owen* had *Edmunde* Erle of *Richemonde*, and *Gasper* Erle of *Penbroke*. *Edmunde* had *Henry* the VII. *Henry* was, as I hard, posthumus.

LLuelin ap Irrwarth Droyndon, Prince of al *Wales*, had *Grifith*. *Grifith* had *LLuelin*. *LLuelin* had *Catarine* his Heire. *Catarine* had *Eleanor*. *Eleanor* had *Helene* and * *Catarine*. This *Helene* was Mother to *Owen Glyndoure*.

In *Cairarvonshir* in *Huwbcuway* Commote is *g* *LLin thedwarchen*, ^h wher the *Swynning Island*,

^a *Penthl*ine St. B. ^b *Desant* St. ^c *Deyrnion* B. ^d *Penthl*shire St. ^e These two Words above the Line are omitted in St. and B. ^f *Draindon* in B. ^g *LLen thedwarchen* St. *LLin Yedwarchen* B. ^h *Adda* is cum B.

and ther of it hath the Name as of a swimming Swarth of Yerth.

Fol. 45, &c 46. vacant.

Market Townes in Cairarvonshir.

Fol. 47.

Conwey.

Bangor yn *Ifcurvay* Hundred hath ii. Fayres a Yere, but skant a Market every Weke. There rennith a litle Rylle thorough *Bangor*.

Cairarvon upon the hither Side of Segent River. in *Ifcurvay* Hundrede.

Howsis of Religion.

Conwey Abbey.

Enisenthle.

Bethkellarth.

A Priory of White Freres by *Bangor* dedicate to *Jesu*.

There were ons White Freres at *Rithyn* yn *Diffryn Cluit*.

Mr. *Garter* told me that *Gray* of *Rithin* among the Armes of his Auncetor gyvith the Armes of the Lord *Ruban* of *Bretayne* in [*Fraunce*. Wherefore loke] wither any of the [Name] of the *Robans* were ever Lord of *Ruthin*, or wither it toke Name of hym.

Al Cregeeryri is Forest.

The best Wood of *Cairarvonshir* is by *Glinne Kledder*, and by *Glin LLugby*, and by *Capel Kiryk*, and at *LLanperis*. Meately good Wood aboute *Conwey* Abbay, and *Pennackno*, and about *Cotmore*, and *Coiteparke* by *Bangor*, and yn other many Places.

In *LLene* and *Inionith* is litle Wood.

Cairarvonshire aboute the Shore hath reasonable good Corne, as abouth a Myle upland from the Shore onto *Cairarvon*. Then more upwarde be *Eryri* Hilles, and in them ys very litle Corne, except Otes in sum Places, and a litle Barle, but scantly Rye. If ther were the Deere wold destroye it.

But in *LLeene* and *Hinionith* is good Corne, both by Shore and almost thorough Upland.

a Lege in the Yeare cum B. *b* Hirmonith B.

There

Fol. 48.

Llynnes.

Ther is but a Bridge betuixt thes two.

In thes 2. Pooles be redde bely Fisches caullid *Thorgoughe*, id est, *thori aut pectoris a rubei*. There be also of them yn *LLin Tarthennyne*, and yn *LLin Boladulynne*.^b They be taken yn thes * 3. Poles yn ordre, and taken yn one not sene yn the other".

Linne Dolbaterne 2. Miles in lenght, and a *dim.* Mile yn Bredth.

Vallis monachus
alias *Nant Manach*.

^c *Linne Peris* a Myle yn Lenghte. *Segent* cummith first thorough *LLinn Peris*, and a Bow Shotte of ynto *Dolbatern* Poole.

^d *Linne Doudhouc* nothing so bigge as *Linne Pery*.

Al yn the Paroch of *Peris*. v. Miles Est South Est from *Cairarvon*. Andly in valleis West North West from *LLanperis*.

Boladulynne is yn *Hugh Curway* Hundrede, a vi. Miles beyounde.

Cairarvon.

Al thes be yn the Hunderede or Com-mote of *Ifcurway*, and al the greate *Withaw* Hille is holely in this Com-mote. This Hille is à *radicibus* a 5. Miles to the Toppe.

LLinne Tarthennyne 4. or 5. Miles from *Cairarvon* by South. It is a one Mile yn Lenght lying in a Valley, and a *dim.* Myle yn Bredth.

^{e e ingi}
Linne dan cader yrychen a Quarter of a Myle every way.

Linne Dinas Emeris a good Mile in Lenght, and a *dim.* Mile in bredthe.

^f *Linne Guinauhal* a good Mile from *Linne Dinas* a Myle long and a *dim.* in bredth.

Linn LLeddan about a Mille in lenght.

Linne Ogweyne almost a Mile yn lenght in *LLachaueth veba*, i.e. *superior Hundrede*.

Linne Mam Aven a litle Poole in *LLachaueth veba* also.

LLinne Idwalle a smaule Pole wher they say that *Idwalle* Prince of *Wales* was killid and drounid. 'Tis yn *Nant Franco* Valley.

Eonnon glase yn *Withaw* yn the hyest Parte by Est *Eryri* and nere *LLeddan*.
Fonnon de Fonnon
Guafe.

^a Rubri B. ^b These words, as well as some others in this place, are omitted by Stowe. ^c 2. Pooles in order, and raken in the one and not seene in the other B. ^c So in the Original, which is strangely written and interlin'd by Mr. Leland, and is hardly legible in this and some of the following Leaves; but in Mr. Stowe (who alter'd things according to his own mind, and corrupted divers words which he could not read) 'tis, *LLine Peris*, alias *Vallis monachus*, a Myle in Lenghte. *Segent* cummithe &c. In Mr. Burton's Copy 'tis ad-justed thus: *LLin Peris*, alias *Nant Manacu*, id est, *Vallis monachus*, about a Mile in length. *Segent* cometh &c. ^d Mr. Burton's Copy corrupts this (as well as some other places)

thus: *LLin Doudhone*, *Enothin*, soe bigge as &c. ^e *Erechingi* St. *Yrychen* (fine ingi) in B. ^f *LLinguinan* half a good Mile B.

^a *LLinne*

^a *LLinne Dulinne* not half a Myle in Lenght, ful of Stones, in *LLechbught Issa*, i. e. *inferior Hundrede*.

Linne Tge almost a Mile yn lenght in *LLechb- uuet Issa Hundrede*.

LLinne Colluid a Mile from *Tge Poole* South- ward a good Mile yn Lenght in *LLechbunet Issa*.

Angl. Hille.

Voyle Tn.

Linne ^b *Dolwitbelan* Paroche on a Hille side in *Nant Conuey* Hundrede.

a little ponde

^c *Linne Kledder Fonnon*, alias *Linn L. Lugby*, a Quarter of a Mile yn Lenght.

Linne Cravenant a good Myle in Lenght, a ii. Miles South from *Conuey* Abbay in a Valley.

LLin Enog, *LLin Else* a little distant afunder.

Lin ^d *Riscog* betuix *LLugby* and *Kledder*.

LLin Gerionith a Mile yn Lenght and more.

[*LLin Tbervenid* halfe a Mile in lengthe, not far from *Gerionith*.]

Blak Poole.

Both in the Paroch of *Cairbene*.

Few or no Pooles nother yn *LLene* nor yn *Henionith*.

Al yn *Nant Conuey* Hundrede or Commote.

^e Both in *LLan Rouswynn* Paroch.

Castelles in Cair Arvonshire.

Hegannow yn Cryden.

Conuey.

Tre Castell, alias *Castel* ^{eques} *Marchog a Fowon*.

Treurewe (a Myle from *Conuey* Abbay) where *LLuelen* lay that married *Jane*, King *John's* Doughtre. It stondith on *Conuey* and *Treurewe* Rivers.

Sinnodune a Mile from *Conuey*. The Fundation of a greate thing yet remayne there.

Dolewythelan in *Nant Conuey* Commote apone great *Kled- der* Ryver a xiii. Miles from *Cairmainan* by South Este, and as much from *Conuey*.

Dolebaterne a v. Mile from *Cairarvon* by Est South Est hard by *LLynne*.

Dolebaterne on a Rok bytwixt 2. *Linnys*. There is yet a

^a *LLin Denline*, *Black Poole*, not half a Mile &c. B. ^b The words over the Line are omitted in St. & B. ^c *Lynne Kledder* apone *Afonhon* alias, *Linn L. Lughy* a Quarter &c. St. male. *Voces supra lin. omisit B.* ^d *Riscog St.* ^e He means *Linne Cravenant* and *LLin Gerionith*, the things are so jumbled together that 'tis hard to distinguish to which of them he had respect. Nor do we receive any Light from *Stowe* or *Burton*. ^f *Sie in Austogr. Marchogeeques* in St. & B.

Pece of a Toure, wher *Owen Gough*, Brother to *LLuelin*, last Prince, was yn Prison. it is yn *Iscurway* Commot.

Dinas Emeris.

Cairarvon.

Crikith.

The *Moode*, in the Paroche of *Aber* otherwise *LLan Bo-*

duan, wher *Tuffog LLuelin uab Gerwarde Trundon* had a Castel or Palace on a Hille by the Chirch. wherof yet Parte stondith.

Syr Richard
Bukle.

Syr Gul. *Grifith* hath a faire House at *Penryne* a ii. Myle a this side *Bangor*.

a *Wyllyam uab William* dwellith at a Place *Gochiclan* a Mile a this side *Penryne*.

Wylliam Cotmore dwellith at *Cotmore* by *Tale Llane Ogwein*. *Pillefdon* yn *Cairarvon* Toune.

Grifith ap Robert
b *Vehan* dwellith at
Tale Henbont, c i.e.
veteris pontis, in
Isionith.

John Oen dwellith at *Kegid* an ancient House in *Hi-ionith*.

* Fol. 49.

it rifith in the Montaynes a Mile of.

it rifith yn a Montayne therby.

it rifith yn a Poole
mater
caullid *LLin Main*
Avon a 3. Mile of.

John uab Madok uab Poel dwellith yn *LLeene* at *Bodwel*.

John Wen uab Meridith dwellith at *Gweder* a ii. bow Shottes above *Conwey* Toune on the Ripe of *Conwey* Ryver. it is a praty Place.

d *Elys* uab *Moricke* yn *Commoth Hisionith* in *LLan Morva* Paroche at *Clannenne*.

* *Conwey* Ryver. the Haven stondith by North and West.

Avon Duegueth a 3. Myles above *Conwey*, and goith by it self ynto *Meney Salt Arme*.
e (On this Shore lyith *Penmayn*.) This Broke rennith bytwixt *Penmayne Maur* and *Penmaine Vehan*.

Avon LLannuairuehan and goith ynto the Se a 2. Miles above *Duegueth*.

Avon Aber a 2. large Miles above that.
Aber Ogweine a 2. good Miles above that.
Aber f Gegyne, out of a Montaine by, a Myle above, and *Bangor* almost a Mile above it. It stondith on *Toronnen*.

a All that follows (with the three words immediately preceding in the Margin) as far as *Conwey* Ryver. The Haven stondith &c. are wanting in *Stowe*. The three Marginal words are likewise omitted in *Burton*. b Deest B. c Desunt B. d Elizabeth B. e The words inclor'd in a Parenthesis are left out by *Stowe*. f Degine B.

th
After ^a Poull 4. Mile beyond Banger on Me- ^c a 3. into the
roy Shore, where is a ^b litle cumming ya for Lande it riseth".
Bootes by entering of it ynto Meney.

^d
^d Moileston Passage a ^e litle Shot" above. There byish
Fery Bootes to go into Terre Mene.

^f Guenwymnyrbeth, i. e. Horfis Broke, 2. it riseth at Guen with
Miles of. myrish Wel, a Mile of.

Thens to Cairarvon 4. Mile.

Segent Ryver rennith hard on the farther Side
of Cairarvon, as the Shore Side goith, and there
cummith in praty Shippis hard to the Castell Side
from Meney into Saint

There cummith a Water caullid Avon Guirway
thorough a Bridg caullid Bontnewith, a g 2. a-
bove Cairarvon, and after cummith ^h ynto Me-
ney at South Croke a 2. Miles of.

South Croke is a 3. Miles above Cairarvon.

ⁱ South Croke is the very Point of Abremenley".

^k Angl. a quik Streame.

Prode Skeuernok a litle Broke a vi. Miles above
Abresjynt. On the farther Side of it is a litle Cha-
pel caullid Bethouse and 2. or 3. Houfis.

^l LLeuonbroke goith into the Se 2. Mile a-
bove Skeuernok".

LLeuwy a greate Broke aboute a Mile above
cumming to the Se. And ther is a Paroche caullid
LLane LLeuwy.

Angl. an Hay . . .

There be 2. Br[oks] betwixt Guirway [and
Skeuernok, whereof the mydle is the bygger, caullyd
Colaide, and is]

There is a Brooke a Mile beyond Abre LLeu-
wy goying by it self into the Se.

Cadnant Broke ri-
sing a 3. Miles of
cummith thorough
the Tounne Bridg of
Cairarvon, and goith
bi it self ynto Meney
Arme. So that Cair-
arvon stondith by-
twixt ii. Ryvers.
Both cum into Cad-
nant.

The Name of Ab-
remeney is not pas-
sing a Mile above
Cairarvon. yet the
Water of sum is
caullid Meney til

th
m Poulllell.

Againe South Croke
by the Mouth of
Skeuernok the Se hath
ete up a litle Vil-
lage ⁿ on Cairarvon
side".

^a Poullth St. ^b After litle Mr. Leland had first of all written poore Havenet, which
he afterwards struck out. ^c Desunt St. Sic autem legitur in B. After Poull riseith a 3.
Miles of in the Land, is 4. Miles beyond Banger on Meney Shore, where is all the com-
ping in for Boates &c. ^d Moileston St. Moile Ethon B. ^e For litle Shot Mr. Leland
had first written Myle, which he afterwards struck out and inserted litle Shot over the Line.

^f Guenwymnythe St. Guenwin Meryth B. ^g Adde Myle cum St. ^h Unto St.
ⁱ Desunt St. ^k The Words above the Line are omitted by Stowe. but he hath put three points
under od and as many over ke. ^l Desunt St. B. ^m Poulllely St. In B. Mencitel Poulllell.
ⁿ Desunt St.

Clunnok Vaur a Arvon a great Paroch, and the fayrest

Clunnog Paroche is in *Com-mot Uch Curuay*.

Fro *Clunnok* Chirch to *LLanast Hairen* Chirch a 4 Miles in *Uch Curuay Com-mote*.

From *LLan Aelbeiren* to *Egluis Epistel* Chirch a 3. Myle.

This Rok is caullid *Guorthberen*, i. e. *vallis Vortegerni* in *LLene*.

From *LLann egluis* to *Treneuen* Chirch a 3. Myles.

There is a litle Broke on the hither Side of *Treneuen*.

Arvon Ederne, alias *Girath*, a 2. Miles above *Treneuen*.

Ther be other smaul Rilles betwixt it and *Daron*.

Bytwixt *Vallis Vortegerni*, and *Aberdaron* the Cumpafe of the Se gatherith an Hed, and the Se enterith at both Endes.

LLene a xvi. Miles by Shore. xii. Mile by the Hy Way in Lengh.

The Bred of *LLene* an viii. Mile.

The hither Ende of *LLene* by the Shore cummith at a Hil [caullid *Brith Rivil*, ubi *vallis Vortegerni*.

Chirch yn al *Cairarvon/bire*, as better then *Banger*, is a Mile beyond it, and as far from the Shore. There is a litle Ryllet. There is a Broke more then a Mile above *Clunog* cumming to the mayne Se.

The next Paroche above *Clunnok* is *LLan Aelhairen*.

The nex Paroch onto it on the

Shore is *Egluis Epistel*,^a wher cummith downe owt of a *Rokke* a litle Rylle as it were renning yn a Pipe. And hither cam, as sum say, *S. Benwen*. A Peace of this Roke is fallen, and b valleith after a strange fascion.

The next Paroch on the Shore is *Treneuen*. *Treneuen* Townelet is a 2. Miles up the Lande. and there is a 2. Faïres every Yere, but no Wekely Market. Hitherto the Counterey is Montainyus.

From *Treneuen* to *Abredaron* a xii. Milys. The Grounde betwyt is sum-what playne and hath 2. or 3. Paroches, havyng very good Plenty of Corne and Grasse, but very litle Woodde. They burne Turffes, Ferne, and Gorfes, otherwise caullid *Fyrres*.

The smaule Townelet of *Abredaron*, wher is a 30. or mo Houfis, is on the very farther Ripe of *Daron*. The Se is about a Quartre of a Myle of. The Paroche Chirch is above almofte a Mile on the Shor as the Salt Water cumpafith aboute with a Hedde. The Chirche is caullid in *Walfch* *LLan engan Brening*, id est, *Fanum Niniani Reguli*, where was a late a great Pilgrimage. This Paroche is al yn *Tbleene*, and it endith *Tbleene*.

a The Latin word is omitted by St. & B. b Valleyeth B. c Slip for Shore in St.

The Countrey above *LLeene* is caullid *Henionith*.

Fol. 50.

From *LLan engan Brennine* to *Crikith* about a xiiii. Myle by meatly playne Ground, having reasonable good Corne and Pasture, but not like *LLeene*. There lyith betwixt *LLan engan* and *Criketh* a 3. or 4. Parochis. At *Crikith* be a 2. or 3. poore Houfes, and there is a smaulle Ryle. There hath beene a "Franchisid" Toune, now clene decayith.

From *Crikith* to *Trahtmaure* a 3. Myle. *b* Bytwyxt *Traitbmaure* and *Traitb Vehan* a Mile thorough a Point of Wood caullid *Penryn Duetith*, as yn the Myddle, rennith at low Water thorough the *Traitb Maur Warth*, *Gleffe LLinne* Water, and divith *Henionith* of *Cairarvonsbir* from *Merionithsbire*.

Credine a Commote of *Cairarvonsshire* a this side *Conwey* River.

This Commote partely be *Conwey* Ryver, partely by the Se is yn a maner as insulatid, and one way owte of *Denbigh Land* the Way is over a made Causey over a Marsh often overflowen.

The Cumpace of it, as I gesse, is an viii. Miles. Yn Lenght it is a 3. Miles.

In it is a 3. Paroches.

In it is very litle Wood, and that is at *Penrine*:

It berith very good Corne and Grasse.

There is Northward in *Credine* a Bay or Rode very goode for Shippis, and that greate, caullid *Carrig Gönnyon*, Anglice *White Stonys*. Here a Mile up ynto the Land appere greate

In *Leene* a Mile above *Fanum Niniani* is *Penryndtbe* a good Haven Roodde.

Pollele Bay a poore Market, now a late *statio opt. carnis*. The Prince had a Place there, as yet apperith.

c \forall *Al Penrine* Pointe is in *Merionithsbire*, and as much as is beyounde *Gleffin* on the Warth of *Traitbmaure*.

Almost a Mile from *Penryne de yn Leene* is *Inis Tidwale* a vi. Acres yn Cumpace. In it is a litle Chirch defolate. Ther be kepte Shepe, and there be Conys. It is a Myle from *Penryne Lande* by South Est.

Ther is an other Illet betwixt it and the Shore, caullid *Inis Mirach*, i. e. *equorum*, having good d Grasse.

a This word which is written over the line in the Orig. is omitted by Stowe. who hath also decayed for decayith. *b* So 'tis corrected, (very unintelligibly) by Mr. Leland, who had first of all written it thus: From *Crikith* to *Traht Vehan* a 3. Myle. Bytwyxt *Traitb Vehan* and *Traitb Maure* above rennith as yn the Myddle *Gleffe LLinne* Water &c. Mr. Stowe has written it as I have published it, only he omitts *Traitb Maur Warth* after thorough the, and makes *Gleffe Linne* &c. begin a new Paragraph. He hath also omitted several things in the Margin. Mr. Burton's Copy differs from me only in this that it leaves out *Traitb Maur Warth* after thorough the, and reads divideth (as it should be corrected) for divith. *c* Vide paulo inferius. *d* After Grasse Mr. Leland has made this mark \forall signifying that these words *Al Penrine Pointe* &c. which are plac'd a little above in the Margin should be inserted here.

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

Ruines of *Hegannoye* Castell stondding on an Hille, wher, as sum say, *Mailgo Guined* dwellid and *L.Laelow* Prince of *North Wales*

Place Penrine an auncient Stone House by Est North Est on the Shore longing to Mr. *Peol* of *Flinthshire*.

* *Cogarth* almost clene doune on *Conwey* River Shore betwixt [here laye D] . . .

Segent, as I hard say, risith at *Lynne Dolebaderne*. This Poole is a 3. Miles yn Lenght, yn sum Place a Mile broode, and yn divers Places lesse and lesse. It lyith by *Witlow Hille*, and is distant a v. Myle from *Cairarvon* toward South list from *Cairarvon*.

Ogweyne risith at a Place caullid *Tale L.Lynne Ogweyne*, a Poole xv. Mile above *Banger* yn the Est Side of *Witlow*.

Conwey Ryver Hedde is withyn a 3. Myles of *Pennaclane* Hille, and this Hille is a vi. or 7. Miles from *Conwey Abbey*.

Traitb Vebas and *Traitb Maur* be Salt Armes and Creekes fedde with no notable frefch Ryvers.

Mr. *Rouland Griffith* tolde me that there were a. Com-motes pastwixe *Abredwy* and *Towen Merionith* that were yn tymes paste plentyful of Come and Grasse, but lyyng low, and almost as fevel Grounde, the Se ful many a Yere syas hath clene devourid them up, and now it is totally a Sandy Warth.

He told me also that at the Chyrch where he dwellith yn *Anglesey*, by the commune Fame of all the Counterey, there was of auncient tyme an House of Relligion.

In tyme of mynde Menne usid not in *Termene* to separte theyr Grounde, but now stille more and more they digge Stony Hillockkes yn theyre Groundes, and with the Stones of them rudely congestid they devide theyre^b theyre^c Groundes after *Devonshire* Fascion.

In digging of these [they] digge up yn many Places yerthen Pottes with the Mouthes turnid douneward, conteyning *cineres & ossa mortuorum*.

Fol. 51, 52. Vacant.

Fol. 53.

The Bridge at *Chester* apou *Dee*.

The Town of *the Holt* 5. Miles by Land from *Chester*, and there is a great Stone Bridge on *Dee* Ryver.

L.Langollan is a ix. Miles above *the Holt*, and there is a great Stone Bridge over *Dee* Ryver.

L.Lan Gollan Village is on the South Side, and *Dinas Brane* Castelle stonddith apou an high Hille on the North Ripe of *Dee* a 3. Quarters of a Mile of.

* *Defens St.* & *Redundat*.

The

The Castle of *Dinas Brane* was never bygge Thing, but sette al for Strenght as in a Place half inaccessible for Ene-myes. It is now al in Ruine: and there bredith in the Rok Side that the Castle stondith on a bredith" every yere an Eggle. And the Eggle doth forely assaut hym that distroith the Nest, goyng down in one Basket, and having a nother over his Hedde to defend the fore Stripe of the Eggle.

Llan Egrwyffe, alias *Vallis Crucis*, an Abbey of Whit Monkes, was 3. Quarters of a Myle by West North Weste.

Wyrle.

Fol. 54.

Wyrle begynnith lesse then a Quarter of a Mile of the very Cite self of *Chester*, and withyn a 2. Bow Shortes of the Suburbe without the Northe Gate at a litle Brooket caullid *Flokars Broke* that ther cummith ynto *Dee Ryver*, and ther is a Dok wherat at Spring Tide a Ship may ly. and this Place is caullid *Porte Poole*.

Half a Myle lower ys *Blaken Hedde*, as an Armelet of the Grounde pointing oute. At this is an olde Manor Place longging to the Erle of *Oxforde*, and theryn lyth sumtyme *Syr Gul. Norres*.

A Myle be Water lower hard on the Shore is a litle Village caullid *Sanbebo*.

Lesse then a Mile lower is *Crabbo Village*.

A Myle lower is *Shotrewik* Castle on the very Shore longging to the King: and therby ys a Park.

Shotrewike Townelet is a 3. Quarters of a Myle lower.

And 2. Mile lower is a Rode in *Dee* caullid *Saltbouse*, wher again it on the Shore is a Salt Houfe Cottage.

Then is *Burton Hedde*, wherby is a Village almost a Mile lower then *Salt Houfe*.

ii. Myles lower and more is *Denwale Rode*. and agayne it a Farme Place caullid *Denwaulle Haul*. It longith to Mr. *Smithe*. and more up into the Land is *Denwaulle Village*.

ii. Miles and more lower is *Neston Rode*, and ynward a Mile ynto the Land is *Neston Village*.

About a 3. Miles lower is a Place caullid the *Redde Bank*. and ther half a Mile withyn the Land is a Village caullid *Thrustington*.

A Mile and more lower is *Weste Kirkeby* a Village hard on the Shore.

And half a Mile lower is *Hillebyri*, as the very Point of *Wyrle*.

This *Hillebyri* at the Floode is al environid with Water as an Ile, and than the *Trajectus* is a Quarter of a Mile over and 4. Fadome depe of Water, and at Ebbe a Man may go

a Redundat.

over

over the Sand. It is about a Mile in Cumpace, and the Grounde is Sandy and hath Conies. There was a Celle of Monkes of *Chestre*, and a Pilgrimage of our Lady of *Hilbyri*.

The *Barre* caullid *Chester Barre* that is at [the] very Mouth of the Sandes spuid oute of *Des Ryver* is an 8. or 10. Mile West South West from *Hilbyri*.

Fol. 55. It is by Estimation a xvi. Mile from the Point of *Hilbery* to crosse strait over to the next Shore in *Lancasterfbire*. For *Lyrpoole* lyith a x. Miles into the Lande from the Mouthe of *Mersey* Water, and lytle lak of xx. from the very Barre of *Mersey* that lyith in the mayne Se.

From the Poynt of *Hylbyri* to *Lirpoole* as it lyith withyn the Lande a x. Mile.

From *Hilbyri* to cumpace about the Shore of *Wyrall* on *Mersey* Side to *Walesey* Village on the very Shore, wher Men use much * use" to salte Hering taken at the Se by the Mouth of *Mersey*, is a seven or eight Miles.

Thens a 2. Myles to the Fery House on *Wyrall* Shore, and there is the *Trajectus proximus* to *Lyrpole* a 3. Miles over.

Aboute half a Quarter of [a] Mile upward hard on *Wyrall* Shore is *Byrket* a late a Priory of a xvi. Monkes as a Celle to *Chester* without any Village by it.

Al the Shore Ground of *Wyrall* apon *De fide* ys highe bankid, but not veri hilly Grounde. And so ys the Bank of *Wyrall* onto *Briket* on *Mersey* Side.

The *Trajectus* from *Hilabyri* directly overthwart bytwixt *Flint* and *Basingwark* is at the ful Se a vii. Miles over.

Fol. 56.

Flintesbir.

The Est Parte of the Paroche of *Potuarry* is in *Flintfbire*: and Part of the same Paroche toward the South ys yn *Diffrin Cluid*.

Hoele communely caullid in *Englishe* *Poele*, and, as sum say, it is the Name that we † caullid *Hugbe*.

Hoele a Gentilman of *Flyntfbir* that by auncient Accustume was wont to gyve the Bagge of the Sylver Harpe to the beste Harper of *North Walys*, as by a Privilege of his Auncetors, dwellich at *Pewrine* yn *Flyntfbir*. He hath also a ruinus Castelet, or Pile, at a Place caullid *Castell Yollo*. This Word *Yollo* is the same in *Walsche* that *LLuelen* ys, and *Ludovicus* in *Latine*.

Castellum
Ludovici.

Yollo ys 2. Miles from *Northob* Village a litle on the list Hand yn the Highe Way to *Chester*.

Thisarte, or *Difarte*, *Castelle* yn *Flyntfbire*, by the Name yn *Walsche* is thus expoundid. *Thi* is *privativa particula*, as *not*. *Sarte* is *stepe up*. *Not stepe* or *clining up*, that is to say *playne*.

Difarte.

Rethelan, communely caullid *Rudelan*, cummith of *Rethe*,
that

* Redundat. † Cawle St. B.

that ys to fay *Roome color* or *pale redde*, and *Glan*, that is *the Shore*; but *G* when *Glan* is set with a Worde præceding *G* is explodid.

About *Glascoit* (*viridis sylva*) Hille, that is a 4. Miles beyond *Ruthelan*, is the limes of *Flintshir* and *Denbigh lande*.

Denbigh-Lande.

Fol. 57.

Commotes yn *Denbigh-Land*.

Ise Duleffe and *Hugbe Duleffe*, both by Northe toward *LLan Elwy*, alias *S. Asaphe*.

And boothe be namid of a *Duleffe* a Broke there rennyng.

Ise Aleth and *Hugbe Aleth* ly bothe flat Weste toward *Cisalatin*. *Conwey*, and hath the Name of *Aleth Ryver*.

Kinemarth cummith from withyn a Mile and a half of *Ruthine* to the very Toun and Castelle Waul of *Denbigh*, and lyth most by South South Est.

Sum take the Paroche self of *Denbigh* for a Commote, and lyth much by Este, and is a 4. Mile yn Cumpace or more.

Sum say that afore the Toun of *Denbigh* was made yt was yn *Hugbe Duleffe* Commote, but sins of late tyme it hath be provid by Ple to be a Cort and Commot of it self.

There is no Place yn al these Commotes where the People dwelle *vicatim*, but al *sparsim*, saving at *Denbigh* Toun self.

And yn al these Commotes was no Howle of Priory or Abbay, saving a Place of White Freres at the very Este Ende of the Toun of *Denbigh*.

There be diverse Paroche Chirches in eche of these Commotes, saving that if *Denbigh* Paroch be a Commote, ther is but one Paroche Chirch yn it, and that is *St. Marcolles* a Mile and more out of the Toun of *Denbigh* by Est.

Ther be ii. of Ease by fide withyn the Toun self, wherof one is caullid *S. Hilaries*, very large and welle servid.

Kinemarth is the greatest Commot of al the Residew, and yet hath but 2. or 3. Paroches, *Lan Raybader*, that is a 7. Miles in Lenght, and *LLaneinys*, that is not al in *Kynmarth*, but Parte in *Diffryn Cluid*. It is caullid *LLaneinis*, by cause the Chirch is set betwixt the Ryvers of *Cluid* and *Cluedog* as in an Ille. These ii. stremes ren ther withyn a Quarter of a Mile together.

Loke wither *LLanvair Vadelen* be not in *Kinemarth*. This Paroche is caullid in *Walsch Kereg Edridion*.

 Fanum Maria Magdalene.

There is yn the Est Ende of *Lan Raibader* Paroch very goodly Corne and Grasse. but by West South West yt is baren and hilly with Bogges. Wood inough yn *Raibader* by North Est.

a Duleffe B.

a There

^a There is good Corn, as Whete Grounde, about *Leland's*, metely woddyd.

Lawair Vaden is much baren, but for Otes withe great Labor. No Wood but Turfe. Ful of Hilles and Bogges.

Fol. 58.

The Paroche self of *Denebighe* is plentiful of Corne and Gresse, but no great Wood.

Ise Dulse is good for Corne as Whete, Rye, Peason and Benes, and hath very good fine Pasture and Medois, and hath litle Wast Ground yn it, and hath good Woodde as in the lesse Parke longg-

This litle Parke is caullid in

Walfsb ^{fires} *Gerswading*.

ing to *Denebighe*, and yn other Places. There is a Quarre of harde Stone. Its of a Blakish or sad Marble Color,

much usid for Ovens and Chimeneis in this litle Park : and there also they dig oute Slate Stones to kyver Houses.

Hughe Dulse is lesse fruteful then *Ise Dulse*, and more Hilly and Rokky. Ther is Plenty of Woodde in it. And the great Park by *Denebighe* is, as I lernid, in this Commote.

Moil evig. This Parke is caullid in *Walfsb* ^b *Moil evig*, that is to say of the Balde Hyndes.

Other Parkes then the 2. aforesaid be not in *Denebighe* Land.

Ise Aleth cummith to the very Shore of *Rethelen* Bay.

This Bay bereth the Name from *Retheles* and the Mouth of *Chide* to the Mouth of *Conway*.

These ii. Paroches in *Ise Aleth* ly upon the Shore : first *San S. George* next to the Marches of *Fhyrshir*, and more upper West to *Credin Athergale* Paroch, where be likelihod is a Water caullid *Gelle*.

The North Part of *Ise Aleth* as to the Shore is meetely fruteful of Corne. The South Part is Hilly, good for Gotes, and hath litle Wood in respecte.

Hughe Aleth cummith by Weste onto *Conway* Ryver Bank agayn the Towne self of *Conway*, and ther metith with *Come Credine* a Pece of *Cairaruenshir* as *Conway* River : and leving *Credin* on the North Side of the Shore, as on the right honde : and then goith on *Conway* Ryver Bank up a litle by South South West, and then leving *Conway* Bank it goith plain South and metith with *Pentelme* Lordship.

Fol. 59.

In *Hughe Aleth* be many Bogges, Rokky Hilles, and Morish Ground : And the Soile is to cold to have good Corne, yet yn diverse Places it berith Otes and sum Rye. It hath in sum Places Woodde. In these Hilles be kept nete Horle and Shepe.

^a The two Paragraphs immediately following are wanting in St. ^b Maylenig B.

This Commote is the worst Parte of al *Denbigh Land* and most baren.

In *Kinemarch* Commote be 2. Places wher be likelihod hath beene sum Castelettes or Piles of Defence. *L. Lesguen* Palatium *lleau* is the one, and that is a 3. Quarters of a Myle owt of *Vendolena*. *Denbigh* toward South in the way to *Ruthin* on the right Hond. There apperith no Building now, but great Diches and Hilles over grown with Busches.

Place amidoue is the other, wher is a great Diche and a Hille. The Name declarith it to have beene the Place of an Heremite. Wither ther hathe beene any other thing there it is out of Memorie. There is nothing now but a Fox Borow. It is a Mile and more from *Denbigh* by South in the way to *Ruthin* on the lifte Hand.

Denbigh Toun.

After that King *Edward* had extinctid the Prince of *Wales*, and had holely al *Wales* in his Possession he much studied to the Fortification especially of *North Wales*, and the Marches of it. And by this meane *Lacy* a Man of greate Estimation aboute *Edward* the I. had the Land of *Denby* gyven onto hym.

And I have hard say that it was partely in consideration that he married in the Bloode of the Prince of *North Wales*. *Lacy* was a great Lord Marcher afore in *Wexford* bering the Name of *Lacy*.

This *Lacy* firste began the Toun of *Denbigh*, walling it and making a Castelle there. Afore his tyme I cannot lerne that there was other Toun or Castelle.

The Toun and Castel of *Denbigh* standith on a craggy Hille, and is nere a Mile in Cumpace, and ys *pau orbiculari figura*. The Castelle lyith South on the Toun: and the Toun lyith to the Castelle by North and Est.

In the Toun be but 2. Gates, the *Eschequer Gate*, and the *Burges Gate*. In the first was the Lordes Court kept: and in the other the Burgesis. The *Eschequer Gate* lyith playne West, and the Burgeses Gate plain North. Fol. 66. Parta statua ria.

These ii. Gates as the Cumpace of the Waulle goith be a great fite Shot one from the other: and betwixt them in the Waulle is never a Tower.

And from the * *Eschequer Gate* to the Castel is never a Towre: but ther is a Galery out of the Castel into it.

These Towers be in the Toun Waulle by Est from the Burgeses Gate to the South Est Side of the Castelle.

First a great *quadrata* Tower † caullid [secondly] the Countes Toure (beyng square) a goodly [Tower of 2. Loftes high. The third the Goblin Hole *semicirculari figura*, the Leades of which in *hominum memoria* about an 80. Yeares agoe were with Tempest carried awaye, as farre almost as St. *Marcelles* the Paroche Church, and soe hath layen uncovered.]

There be 2. rounde Toures beside.

There is a goodly and large Chapel of Ease in the old Toun of St. *Hilarie*. wither yet mooste of the new Toun * yet cumme.

There hath beene diverse Rowes of Streates withyn the wald Towne, of the which the most part be now doone in maner. and at this tyme there be scant 80. Howsfolders.

I have not yet lernid the Certente how this wallid Toun decayed withyn. wither it were by Fire or for lak of

Water, wherof there is litle or none, or for lak of good Caryage into the Toun standing sumwhat high and on rokky Ground, I cannot telle.

But the Towne of *Denbigh* now occupied and yoining neere to the old Toun hath beene totally made of late tyme, and set much more to commodite of Cariage and Water by many Welles in it. And the Encrease of this was the Decay of the other. † At this present tyme the new is 3. tymes [as byge] as the old. [The Market Place in *Denbigh* that is sayre and large was pavid but of late Yeres.] There is a Chapelle of Ease in the Middle of the new Towne of *S. Anne*.

Fol. 61.

One *Fleming* was the Builder of this, and yet it is caullid

The new Toun of *Denbigh* was clere defacid with Fier by Hostilite, a°. D. 1468. Sum say that this was doone by the Erle of *Penbroke*.

Copelle Fleming, and is of a good Largenes. Ther was an Almoſe House hard by this Chapelle *ex saxo quadrato* made by the same *Fleming*. But now it is desolate.

The Castello is a very large thing, and hath many Toures yn it. But the

Body of the Worke was never finishid.

† All this follovs this word as far as At this tyme there be scant 80. Howsfolders &c. is wanting in Stowe, who has written this Note: the other torne and defacid. And indeed most of it is torn out in the Orig. but 'tis supply'd in Burtock. * *Redundat*. † At this present time the newe is 3. tymes as bigge as the ould, and is a Mile and it lyeth all in one Street and in the Market Place well builded, which is sayre, and large, and paved of late Yeares. The Confluence to the Market on *Tuesday* is exceeding great. St. *Marcelles* a Mile of was Paroch Church to the ould Towne, and soe it is to the new. There is a Chapel of Ease &c. 'B.

The

The Gate House is a marvelous strong and great Peace of Work, but the *fastigia* of it were never finished. If they had beene, it might have beene counted among the most memorable Peaces of Workys yn *England*. It hath diverse Wardes and dyverse Portcolicis. On the Front of the Gate is set the Image of *Hen. Lacy* Erle of *Lincoln* in his stately long Robes.

There is a nother very high Towre and larg in the Castelle caullid *the Redde Towre*.

Sum say that the Erle of *Lincoln's* Sunne felle into the Castelle Welle, and ther dyed: wherapon he never passid to finish the Castelle.

King *Edward* the 4. was besegid in *Denbigh*-Castelle: and ther it was passid bytwene King *Henry's* Men and hym that he should with Life departe the Reaulme never to returne. If they had taken King *Edward* there *debellatum fuisset*.

There is every Sunday Prayers made in *S. Hilarie* Chapelle for *Lacey* and *Percy*.

Denbigh Lande on sum Places marcheth apou *Cluide* Ryver. Fol. 62.

Wher *Cluid* cummith niest to *Denbigh* Toun it is 2. Miles of by Este.

Loke here for *Fonnon Dunoc*.

Cluedog Ryver cummith ynto *Cluid* 4. Mile lower by Water, and 3. by a Land then *Ruthin* Toun on the Weste Ripe of it.

S. Dunokes Welle a mighty Spring that maketh a Brok renning scant a Mile.

Looke heere for these Brokes.

* *Brennig*.

Veban.

Alwein.

Ustrate cummith within half a Mile by South of *Denbigh* Toun, and goith ynto *Cluid* by the West Ripe almost againe *Denbigh* Toun that is a 2. Miles of.

Aleth risith in *LLin Aleth* Poole an 8. Miles West from *Lacus Al-*
Denbigh Toun in the Paroche of *LLan Sannan*, and rennith *tius*.
about an 8. Miles towarde the North, and b go ynto the South

obedient

Ripe of *Elwy* in *LLan Heneth* Paroche, a 6. Miles above *S. Asaph*. So that the Courfe of it goith an [8.] Miles by Estimation.

d *Fannum obedientie*.

Ther is a "little" Water caullid *Merach Mirchion*, wherby, as sum say, was f Lorde

a There are three Points made over this word in the Orig. and as many over against it in the Margin, where is written: and than ynto by West. It is in *LLanharder* Paroche, of sum caullid *S. Dunokes*. which Words are inserted in *Burton* immediately after scant a Mile. But things are very much corrupted at this Place in *Stowe*. b Goith *St. & B.* c *Obedient supra lin.* deest in B. d *Ista, qua in marg. posuimus, desunt in Stowe.* e Still B. f *L. Marach* a Place B.

Marach a Mirch On the farther Ripe of *Eloy* 2 3. or
 Place. It is [in *Hemellad Pa-* 4. Miles above S. *Asaphs* is a Stony
 roche.] Rok caullid *Kereg theylluain*, i. e. *the*

Rok with hole Stones, wher a great Cave is, having divers
 Romes in it hewid out of the mayne Rok.

There is in the Paroch of *L.Lanfannan* in the Side of a
 Stony Hille a Place wher ther be 24. Holes or Places in a
 Roundel for Men to fitte in, but sum lesse and sum bigger,
 cutte oute of the mayne Rok by *Manus Hand*, and there
 Childern and Young Men cumming to seke their Cattle use to
 fitte and play. Sum caulle it *the Rounde Table*. Kiddes use
 ther communely to play and skip from Sete to Sete.

There is an Hille with Pasture in *Gutheryn* Paroche in
Denbigh Lande caullid *Penber*, i. e. *caput sepulchri*, wher a
 Stone like a flat Stone of a Grave lyth, and one, as it is sayde,
 lyth under it byried.

Fol. 63. vacat.

Fol. 64.

Market Townes in Gloucestershire.

Gloucestre.

Bristow.

Cirecestre.

Twekesbiry.

Castles in Gloucestershire.

Gloucestre.

Sudely by *Wincelcombe*.

Cirecestre had a Castel by likelyhod.

Bristow Castel.

Ryvers in Gloucestershire.

Severn.

Avon touchith at *Twekesbiry*.

Another *Avon* at *Bristow*.

Ifs risith a iii. Myles from *Cirencestre* not far from a Vil-
 lage cawled *Kemble* within half a Myle of the *Fosse Way*, be-
 twixt *Cirecestre* and *Bath*. Thens it runneth to *Latimelad* 2
 4. Myles of, and so to *Greklad* about a Myle lower, sone
 after receyving *Churn*.

Churne at *Cicestre*, proprie *Churncestre*, * a hard by *Chestre-*
ton, improprie pro † *Chilnertown*. The principal Hedde of
Churn risith at *Coberle*, wher is the Hed Howle of Sir *John*
Bridges. It is a vii. Myles from *Gloucestre*, and a five Myles
 or more from *Cirecestre* by the which yt renneth, and thens a
 vi. Myles [ano] *infra* *Greklad milliari* yt goith into *Ifs*.

Wher as the very Hed of *Ifs* ys in a great Somer Drought

* And hard *St.* Hard *B.* † *Chilnertown St.*

aperith very litle or no Water, yet is the Stream servid with many Ofspringes resorting to one Botom.

Communely thorough al *Glocestershire* there is good Plenty of Corn, Pasture and Wood, saving at *Coteswold* wher the great Flokkes of Sheepe be, and yet in sum Places ther groweth fair Corn.

Glocestre where yt is not sufficiently defended by *Severn* ys waulled. The Castell is of an wonderful old Building, but no old *Brisons* Brykes yn yt, *sed lapides plerumque quadrati*. Of al Partes of yt the hy Tower in *media area* ys most strongest and auncient. Withowt *duplici fossa munitur*. In the Towne be [xi.] Paroche Chirches. withowt Blak Monkes yn the Town. Blak Chanons lately withowt.

An Arrow shot withowt the Town toward *Herford* ys a long Bridge of Stone, under the which goeth a great Arme of *Severne*, as I remembre, cawled *Ouseburne*. Yt breketh owt of the great Streame above the Town, and beneth yt goith againe into the mayne Streame. The Curse of yt is about a Myle. So that it insulateth a goodly Medow.

Bristow upon *Avon* a greate Cite, well waulled, having a fair Castell. In yt is now, as I remembre, xviii. Paroche Chirches. S. *Augustines*, Blak Chanons *extra menia; ibique in magna area sacellum, in quo sepultus est S. Jordanus, unus ex discipulis Augustini Anglorum apostoli*. A Howse withowt the Waulles, as I remembre, cawled the *Gauntes* otherwise *Bonhommes*. [iiii.] Howses of Freres, of the wiche the White Freres Places ys very fair. *Avon* Ryver about a Quarter of a Myle beneth the Towne in a Medow casteth up a great Arme or Gut by the which the greater Vessels as mayne toppe Shippes cum up to the Towne. So that *Avon* doth peninsulate the Towne, and Vessels may cum of [bothe] Sides of yt. I marked not wel whither ther cam any fresch Water from the Land to bete that Arme.

Avon goith into *Severn* at Kynges Rode iii. [Myles] beneth [*Bristow*] by Land, and [vi.] by Water.

In the Hilles about *Bristow* [Towne be] found litle Stones [of divers Colours counterfetyng precious] Stones.

Cirecestre, corruptely for *Churncestre*, peraventure of *Pto-* Fel. 65.
leme cawled *Corinium*, stondeth in a Botom upon the Ryver of *Churne*. The Cumpace of the old Waul, *cujus parca adhuc extant vestigia*, was nere hand ii. Myles. A Man may yet walking on the Bank of *Churne* evidently perceyve the Cumpace of Fundation of Towers sumryme standing in the Waul. and nere to the Place

Be lykehod yn times past Guttes were made that Partes of *Churne* Streame might cum thorow the Cyte, and so to returne to theyr great Botom.

wher

wher the right goodly Clothing Mylle was set up a late by the Abbate was broken down the Ruine

The Soyle in the Stony Feeldes about Cireceſtre is more apt for Barle then Whete.

Ther about as in Coteſwold is ſmawl Plenty of Wood except in few Places kept of neceſſite.

of an old Tower toward making of the Mylle Waulles, in the which Place was fownd a quadrate Stone fawllen down afore, but broken in *aliquot frusta*, wherein was a *Romaine* Inſcription, of the which one ſcantly letterd that ſaw yt told me that he might perceyve *Pont.*

Max. Among divers *numismata* fownd frequently there *Diocleſian's* be moſt faireſt. But I cannot adfirme the Inſcription to have bene dedicate onto hym. In the Middes of the old Town in a Medow was found a Flore *de teſtellis verſicoloribus*, and by the Town *noſtris temporibus* was fownd a broken Shank Bone of a Horſe, the Mouth cloſed with a Pegge, the which taken ow't a Shepard founde yt fillid *nummis argenteis*. In the South Sowth Weſt ſide of the Waul

Sum ſay that it was the Place wher Sege was laide to the Town, and not far thens is a ſteepe rownd Biry like a Wind Myl Hill ext. *muros* cawllid *Griſmundes* Tower, for a *Gufmundes* Tower, as theie ſay.

be lykelyhod hath bene a Caſtel, or ſum other great Building. the Hilles and Diches yet remayne. The Place is now a Waren for Conys, and therin hath be fownd Mennes Bones *inſolita magnitudinis*, alſo to ſepulchres *ex ſecto lapide*. In one was a round Veſſel of Leade covered, and in it Aſhies and Peaces of Bones. More then iii. Partes of the old Town is now goodly Meadow Ground. The ii. Part ys yet wel inhabited, having one Paroche Chirche very richely wrought, and an Abbay of Blak Chansons *fundatore* Henrico primo. But there afore was a great Chirch of Pre-

Ther is alſo a litle Chapel as an Almoſe Houſe.

bendaries. In the Body of the Chirch in a ſepulchre Croſſe of White Marble is this [Inſcription,] *Hic jacet b Rembaldus preſbyter, quondam huius eccleſie decanus, [et tempore Edwardi regis Angliæ cancellarius.]*

Foſſa. Cummyng from Gloceſter to Cireceſtre almoſt yn the Myddle Way betwyxt wher the Wood fayleth and Champayne Countrey toward Coteſwold appereth, the faire old Way made by the Britons ys very evidently ſeen, and ſo goeth as ſtrayt as a Line to Cireceſter, and fro thens to Bathe. But ſum wold that the Way from Cireceſter to Bath ſhould be the very Foſſe, and the Way betwyxt Cireceſtre toward Gloceſter to be an other of the ii. Wayes made by the Britons. The Abbat

of *Cireceſtre* told me that about *Cireceſtre* ſhould be croſſe meating of al the *iiii.* Wayes.

At *Litle Subbiri*, alias *Sodbiri*, in *Gloceſtreſhire* a *xii.* Miles from *Briſtow* as yt were by North Eaſt appereth on a Hille a ſtrong Camp of Menne of Warre doble dichid. It is uſid now to be ſowen by Mr. *Walthe*.

Kencheſter ſtandeth a *iii.* Myles or more above *Hereford* Fol. 66.
upward on the ſame Side of the Ryver that *Herford* doth; yet is yt almoſt a Myle fro the Ripe of *Wy.* This Towne is far more auneyent then *Herford*, and was celebrated yn the *Romaynes* tyme, as appereth by many thinges, and eſpecially by antique Mony of the *Ceſars* very often ſownd withyn the Towne, and yn Plowghyng about; the which the People ther cawleth *Duarſes Mony*. The Cumpace of *Kencheſtre* hath bene by Eſtimation as much as *Herford*, excepting the Caſtel, the which at *Herford* ys very ſpatioſe. Peaces of the Walles and Turrets yet appere *prope fundamenta*. and more ſhould have appered if the People of *Herford* Town and other therabout had not yn tymes paſte pulled down muche and pyked owt of the beſt for there Buildinges. Of late one Mr. *Brainton* buylding a Place at *Stretton* a Myle from *Kencheſtre* dyd fetch much tayled Stone there toward his Buildinges. They told me ther that one M. *Lingham* ys Owner both of *Kencheſter* and *Sutton*. By lykelyhod Men of old tyme went by *Kencheſter* to *Hay*, and ſo to *Breknoe* and *Cair Mardyn*. The Place wher the Town was ys al over growen with Brambles, Haſylls, and lyke Shrubbess. Nevertheleſſe here and there yet appere Ruines of Buyldinges, of the which the ſoliſch People cawle on *the King of Feyres Chayre*. Ther hath ben ſownd *noſtra memoria lateres Britannici, & ex eiſdem canales, aqua ductus, teſſellata pavimenta, fragmentum catenula aurea, calcar ex argento*, by ſide other ſtrawng thinges. To be ſhort, of the Decaye of *Kencheſtre* *Herford* roſe and florishyd. Withowt ſayle *Herford* ys better ſet as hard apon *Wy* Ryver, and ſo nerer to the Paſtures. But I cannot perceyve that *Hereford* had any great Begynning afore King *Offa*s tyme; the which be al likelyhod had a Palace at *Sutton*.

Sutton ys a *iiii.* Myles from *Hereford*, wher appere notable Ruines of ſum auneyent, and great Building. It is thought ther and a great likelyhod is that it was ſumtyme the Manſion of King *Offa*, at ſuch tyme as *Kencheſtre* ſtood, or els *Herford* was abegynnyng.

Marden Village is about a Myle from *Sutton*, and harde by ys a Hil wher, as men ſay, *S. Ethelbricht* was beheded. At the Village now is a fair Chirche dedicate to hym.

I thynk

I thinke verely that he was slayn at *Sutton yn King Offa's Howse*. The Name of *Marden* semeth to expresse *the Martyns Hil*.

Fol. 67.

Brecknoghshire is very Montanius, and in sum a Place very wooddy; netherthelesse in the Valles fruteful of Corn, and especially of Pastures. For the *Walschmen* yn tymes past, as they do almost yet, did study more to Pasturage then Tyl-ling, as Favorers of their consuetude Idilnesse. Among al the Montaynes of that Shire *Blake Montayne* is most famose. For he strechith, as I have lerned, his Rootes on one side within a iiii. or v. Myles of *Monemuth*, and on the other Side as nere to *Cairmerdin*. Though this be al one Montayne, yet many Partes of him have sundry Names. Owt of this Montayne springeth the Heddes of iiii. famose Ryvers, that be diverse Cowrfsys thorough *South Wales* at the last cum ynto the *Severn* Se. Ther be yn the Shire diverse other litle Rivers, of whom *Giraldus* writeth at length, as *Hodeney* that giveth the old Name to *Breknoc*, that is to say *Aberhodeney*, and *LLeuoney* that cummeth owt of *Asterel Hylles*, the wich be cawled in *Walsch* *Meneth e Cadair*, id est *montes alti instar cathedrarum*, and so descendeth ynto *Breknoc* Mere, the which is a ii. Myles in Lengeth, and a Myle or more in Brodthe. This Lake is cawled in *Walsch* *LLeu Senathan*. Here one thing is to be noted, that after a great Reyne *LLeuoney* cummeth owt of the Montaynes with such a Rage that he b bringging the Color of the Dark redde Sand with hym, and ys sene by the Color wher he violently passeth thorough the Mere.

The Lake of *Breknoc* ons frozen over, and than in a Thawe breking maketh mer-velus Noise *per totam viciniam*.

Thens *LLeuoney* renneth into *Wy* abowt *Glasbyri* a iii. Myles from the *Hoy*, the which is in the right way betwixt *Hersford* and *Breknoc*. Looke more diligently for this Lake apon *Giraldus* Book

cawled *Itinerarium Cambria*. In the Lake be Umbers, yn *Walsch* *Congant*, and great Store of Pykes, wherof many cum into *Wy* River.

The Town of *Breknoc* is welle waulled, and hath a fair Castel yoining to hit. The Duke of *Bokingham* was of late Lord there. In the Town c be . . . Paroche Chirches, and withowt . . . There a late was a Celle of Blak Monkes longing to *Batayle* Abbay.

Fol. 68.

Breknoc waulled. iiii. Gates. *Old Port Superior*, as the *Fly Gate* by North. *West Gate* by the Blake Freer. They be in the Suburbe. *Est Gate*, *Water Gate*, *Cambrice* d *Parthene*

a Sic. b Bringerthe St. B. c These two lacunæ are not supply'd either by St. or B. d Borthneuc, the North Gate, Ould Gate, B.

bickca,

hichca, i. e. *superior*, the *Old Gate*.

Portbont, *Bridgate*, alias *West Gate*.

Portiffa the lower gate, alias *Est Gate*.

Portdoure, *Water Gate*, alias *Portwiske*.

In the Towne is a mighti great Chapel, with a large Tour for Belles of harde

Ston costely squared with the Expences of a thousand Poundes.

The Paroche was wher the Piori was, and was afore s. *Joannis* ther or the Piori was made, and yet is. It stondith North without the Waulle upon the Ripe of *Hondaye*. Evangelistæ.

M

The Paroche of *LLanuwys*. *LLan* Chirch. *Vais ext. ac S. Davidis. si diceret extra muros.* It standeth betwixt the River of *Uske* and *Tyrtarelle* Brooke, that [is] about the lower Ende of the Toun of *Brekenok*.

In the Est Suburbe ys an Hospitale with a Chapel.

S. *Catarine*.

The Castel stondith in the Suburbe and is devidid from

the Toun by *Hondeney* River, over the wich is a Hy Bridge of ii. Arches to go into the Castel, the wich is very large, strong, welle mainteynid. and the Keepe of the Castel is very large and faire.

Ther apperith Digging, wher Menne laborid to bring a Peace of *Hondy* about to infulate *Brekenok* with hit and *Wiske*.

In the Toun is Market twys a Weeke *Wensday* and *Saturday*.

There hath beene founde about the Toun in the Feeldes *Romaine* Quenes.

At the Ende of the lower Part of the Castel cummith *Honday* into *Uske* as soone as *Wske* is a one passid thorough the great Bridge.

Uske Bridge at *Brekenoc* was throuen down by the [Rage] of *Wske* Water anno 26. Henrici 8. die S. Hugonis. It was not by Rain but by Snow meltid that cam out of the Montaines. The Water^b ranne forward about the Toppe of the [Hy Bridge, and the Circle Mark apperithe almost] to the Midde Waul of the Blake Freres [Cloistre.]

To the Lordship of *Brekenoc* longgith but only the Market of *Brekenok*.

In al the Lordship of *Brekenoc* was not in time of memori but the Piori of Blake Monkes in *Brekenok* a Celle to *Bataile*.

Barnardus de novo mercatu was Founder of hit.

LLan

c *Nanthondye* a Piori of Blake Chanons stondith in the Suppreffid.

a Ones St. Deest B. b Ranne above the Toppe B. c LLanthondye St.
LLan Nanthondy B.

ther caullid *Honddye Slade*.
 Vale of *Ewias* xiiii. Miles from *Brekenok*. But it is a nother
Honddye then that that cummith to *Brekenok*. This *Priori*
 was fair, and stode betwixt ii. great Hilles

For the Parte ^a about *Honddye Slade* ^b it put be likely-
 hodde *Hochwylade*.

almost v. *Englisch*

Artures Hille is iii. good *Walsche* Miles South West from
Brekenok, and in the veri Toppe of the Hille is a faire
 Wellefpring. This Hille of summe is countid the hiest Hille
 of *Wales*, and in a veri cleere day a Manne may se from hit
 a Part of *Malvern* Hilles, and *Glocestre*, and *Bristow*, and Part
 of *Devenshir* and *Cornwale*. Ther ^c other diverse Hilles by
Artures Hille, the wich, with hit, be communely caullid
Banne Brekeniauc.

LLin Senatham is a iiii. Myles by South South Est from
Brekenok. It is in Bredth a Mile, and a ii. Miles of Lenght,
 and wher as it is depest a xiii. Fadom. On the one side wel
 nere the Ripe is a Kinde of Weedes that goith alonge the
LLin, wherin the Spaune hath Socur, and also the greate
 Fische. At great Windes the Water doth surge ther mer-
 velously. *LLeueny* cummith thorough this Lake, no great
 River, and after great Raine is parfightly seene of redde Col-
 or in the middelt of the Lake. After that it is frosen and
 with Thauē beginnith to breeke it makith such a Noife that
 a Man wold thinke hit a Thunder. It berith as the princi-
 pale Fisch a great Numbre of Bremes, and they appere in
May in mightti Sculles. so that sumtime they breke large
 Nettes: and ons frayed appereth [not in the ^d Bryme of
 the Watar] that Yere againe. It berith also good Pikes,
 and Perches in greate Numbre. Trowtes also, and Cheuyns
 by cumming in of *LLeueny*.

Fol. 69.

Menne fische there ^e *uniligneis*, and they be very narow.

The Hedde of the Lake wher *LLeueny* River cummith in

Michael ^e

is at ^f *Lanuibengle Kytbedine*.

Tale pro-
 prie fons.

The Ende is at *LLanuibengle Tale LLin*.

Penkeltble Castel ii. Mile from *Brekenok*. Ther on the
 farther Side of *Uske*. But ther is onely a faire Medow by-
 twixt *Uske* and hit. Sum say that it longgid to the *Mortimer*.
 Syns the Lordship was dividid betwixt the Duke of *Boking-
 ham*, and one of the *Herbertes* of *Montgomeri*. But the Ca-
 stel longgith to the ^g *Herebert*.

^a Above *St*. ^b Is *B*. ^c Be divers other *B*. ^d Brimme *B*. ^e *F. unci-
 ligneis*. ^f *LLanuifchael Kethedine St*. ^g *Herbertes B*.

Blain LLeueni in sum auncient Writinges caullid *Eueri* Castel, and *LLeueni* Water caullid *Eueri* Brooke.

The Honor of *Blain LLeueni* standing in a Valley ys in the *Walsche Talegarth*, wher is yet the Shape of a veri fair Castel now dekeiying, and by was a Borow Town now also in Decay.

Both longgid to the Erle of *Marche*. Though *Blaine LLeueni* be in the *Walsch Talegarth*, yet the *Englissh* Tenor.

LLangors Lordship in *Talgarth* is as a Membre to *Blain LLeueny*.

Dinas Castel stondith a good Mile from *Blan LLeueni* apon a Topp of a notable Hille. It is now ruinus almost to the hard Ground. Ther be manifest Tokins of iii. Wardes waullid abowt. And therby was sum-time iii. Parkes, and a Forest. The Parkes be down, but yet good Plenty is ther of redde Deere. The Tenantes of *Dinas* hold of the *Walsch* Tenor. It is set by like of one of the Hilles caullid *Cathedrales*.

Part as sum say of *LLinsuaton* is in th *Walsch Talegart*, and Part in *Brekenok* Lordship, the whiche be devidid by *LLinsuaton*.

In the *Walsch Talgar* is no notable Town nor Castel besides thes.

LLeueny risith in the *Walsch Talegart* hard by *Blain LLeueny*.

In the *Englissh Talegart* is no notable Building but a litle Prifon by *Talegarth* Chirch in the Town, and Mr. *William Vebans* Esquiers Place caullid *Portbarnal*, i. e. *Porta copie*, half a Mile from *Talegarth* Chirch in the Valley. The Howse hath a fair Gate and a strong Waul embatelid.

Tretour, a smaulle Village stonding on a litle Brooke, and within half a Mile of *Wiske*. Ther is a prety Castel longg-ing now to the King, and therby also in the Village is a fair Place of *Henry Veban* Esquier.

Cregebonel a preati Tounlet stondith as in a Valley apon *Wisk*, but by hit is an Hille, and in the Valley hard by the Tounne is a Castel longging ons to the *Paunsford*, but now to the King.

Tretour and *Cregebonel* stand in *Estrodewe* Hundrede.

The Hay x. Miles bi est from *Breknok*.

iii. Miles from *Penkeltible*, and v. from *Brekenok*, and within a Mile of the Mere.

The People about *Dinas* did burne *Dinas* Castel that *Oene Glindour* shuld not kepe it for his Fouteres.

The Tenantes of *Dinas* hold of the

of the Hilles caullid

Cathedrales.

Part as sum say of

and Part in

the whiche be devidid by

besides thes.

risith in the

hard by

in the

no notable Building but a litle

Prifon by

and Mr.

Esquiers Place caullid

half a Mile from

The Howse hath

a fair Gate and a strong

Waul embatelid.

a smaulle Village stonding

on a litle Brooke, and

within half a Mile of

Ther is a prety Castel

longg-ing now to the King,

and therby also in the

Village is a fair

Place of

Esquier.

a Mile from

and

Miles from

* A Place
wher Ruf-
fhis grou-
ith".

Fol. 70.

^{dama}
* *Glimboch* a Lordship within a Mile of *the Hay*. In it is no Market Toun nor Castel; but at *LLanigo* apperith a Tour *tanquam noxiorum custodia deputata*.

b * *Broynlles* Castel in the midde way betwix *the Hay* and *Breknot*. It standith in the Hundrede of *Cantercely*.

Buelth apon *Wy* is a good Market Toun, and ther is a fair Castel of the Kinges. This Lordeship hath good Plenti of Woode.

Lanneden, a Mile from *Breknot*, a Lordship of the Bishops of *S. David*, wher was sumtime a c veri Place of the Bishops, now no thing but an onsemeli Ruine.

The Archidiacon of *Breknot* hath a House even there, and that is also fallen douen for the more part. *Giraldus* makith mention of this House.

Ther is a *LLinne* yn *Low Eluel* within a Mile of *Paynes* Castel by the Chirch caullid *LLanpeder*. The *LLinne* is

^{dama}
caullid d *Boughllinne*, and is of no great Quantite, but is plentiful of Pike and Perche and Eles.

old

e *Hene Wy* had a Course in *Low Eluel* not far from the Chirch of *Glasbiry*, but now he hath suarvid his Course a good But Shotte of. Wher of old time he ran, is now a Poole cawllid *Henewy*, wher in now be greate Lucas and Tenchis. The Poole is of no greate Quantite. At *Clunne* in the low Medow is a preati Poole wherin be good Lucas and Tenchis.

Poole

f *Loogh Tawe* in *Blake Montaine*, wher sum say is the Hedde of *Tawe* that cummith to *Swanscy*, bredith no Fische, and if Fische be cast into hit it dieth shortely.

Part of *Melemnith* is welle wooddid. the other is but scant. Ther is in *Melemnith* Plenty in sum Places of Corn, and great Plenty of Grefs. In *Melemnith* is a good breed of Horse on a Montain caullid *Herdoel*. Ther be left al maner of Catail al Winter, and prove welle.

Comothuder is a prety Tounlet, and ther about is Plenty of Wood.

Blain, a
Point.

Hondye risith at a Place caullid *Blainbonddy*, a vii. Miles

a Glendama St. male. Dama supra Yin. misist B. b Bronicles B. c Sic Aut. & St. Very sayre Place B. d Boughdeama LLinne St. Loughdama LLine B. male uterque. e Old Hene Wy St. perperam. f Loogh Poole Tawe St. * For these words Burton hath, In this Place groweth Store of Hollies.

from

from Brekenok, and in Brekenok Lordship, and rennith in a thorough Valley caullid *Dyffrin Honddye*.

Wisk rifith in *Blake Montein* a x.

Miles above Brekenoc toward Cairmagine, and so rennith thorough the litle Forest and great Forest of Brekenok, and so cummith thorough Redbryun Bridge to Brekenok, to Aberconureg a Maner Place of the *Aubres*, to Penkeltble, to Cregboel, to Abregeveni, to Uske, Cairleon, Newport.

Sum say that the *Vers* Erles of Oxford wer caullid *Aubres*.

Redbren, i. e. *vadum fractum*.

LLeueni rifith hard by *Blainlleueni* Castel, and so within a Mile thorough *LLin Seuathan* by *Broynlles* Castel, and so by *Glasgebirt* into *Wy* at a Place caullid *Abrelleueny*.

Brennik rifith in one of the Hilles caullid *Mennith e gader*, and rennith thorough *Engliffb Talegarth* and by *Broynlles* Castel into *LLeueni* at *Aber Brennik*.

Brenych rifith a iii. Miles from Brekenok at a Place caullid *Blain* and cummith into *Wiske* at *Abrebrenych* againt Mr. *Aubereis* Maner.

Tertarith a great Broke rifith in the *Banne Hilles* a v. Miles from Brekenok, and cummith into *Uske* in Brekenok Suburbe by a Place caullid *Trenewith*. S. *David* Chirch in the Suburbe of Brekenok stoode ons on this Brooke, and spillid *alluvione* was remeid to an other Place.

The Hilles caullid in *Walsch Munnith e gader* appere in *Talegarth* about *Dinas*, and so to the Places about *Nanthondy*, and with sum Part of thes Montaines meate the greate Hilles caullid *Banne Brekeniauc*, and renneth in Lenght to the *Blake Montaine* to my Estimation apou an xviii. Miles. Fol. 71.

When I approchid nere the *Hay*, and began to disend from thens I saw on the hither Side of *Wy* a good Mile from the *Hay* the Castel of *Clejebo*. After passing over *Wy* River, the which for lak of good Knowleg yn me of the Fourde did fore trouble my Horse, I cam in *crepusculo* to the *Hay*. Fol. 72.

The *Hay* stondith hard apou *Wy*, and yet shewith the Token of a right strong Waulle, having in hit iii. Gates and a Posterne. Ther is also a Castel, the which sumtime hath bene right stately.

Within the Toune is but one poore Paroche. In the Suburbe hard by *Wy* is a Paroche Chirch meately fair. Ther is also in the Suburbe a Chapel wher on a Sunday I hard Messe. Not far from the Paroche Chirch in the Suburbe is a great rounde Hille of Yerth cast up by Mennes Hondes other for a Wynd Millie to stond apou, or rather for sum Fortres of Bataille. The

The Toun of *the Hay* yet hath a Market, but the Toun within the *Waulles* is wonderfully decayed. The Ruine is ascribed to *Oene Glindour*.

One shewid me in the Town the Ruines of a Gentilman's Place caullid *Waulwine*, be whose meanes Prince *LLuelin* was sodenli taken at *Buelth* Castel, and ther beheddid, and his Hedde sent to the Kinge.

Duleffe a prety River rising in the *Montinnes* about a iii. Myles from *Hay* cummeth even thorough the Toun, and strait into *Wy* without the Est Gate of the Town. In *Feldes* hard by in *Ploughyng* hath be founde oftentimes *numismata Romanorum*, the wiche ther communely be caullid *the Jewis Mony*.

The Tounne longgid to the Duke of *Bokingham*. It pertainith now to the Lord *Staford* his Sonne *Artures Hille*, and summe other of the [Bank]nes veri manifestly apere to a Man loking out of the W[est Gate] of *Hay*.

Cumming to the midde way bytwixt *the Hay* and *Breknok* I left on the liff Honde the great Ruines of the Castel of *Broynelles* in *Canterceli*, and saw on the lisse Hond also a ii. Miles from *Broynelles* on the Toppe of an Hille the Ruines of *Dinas* Castel.

And then to *Breknok*, wher nere to the Tounne I cam stille doune Hilles, seing *Honddye* River, and the Foote enterid into the Suburbe of *Breknok* by *Port Hene*.

Going from *Breknok* toward *LLinsfuanthan* a ii. Miles out of *Breknok* I saw the Castel of a *Penkelthle*, leving it on the lisse Honde. And at the *LLinsfuanthan* I saw on the right Honde scant a Mile of *Blainlleueny* Castel.

Going from *Breknok* to *Englisch Talgarth* Chirch, and so to Mr. *William Vehans* dwelling at *Porthamal* I lefte, almost at *Talgarth* Chirch, *Broynelles* almost a Mile on the lisse Honde, and *Dinas* a ii. Miles on the right Hond.

Cumming from *Breknok* toward *LLanameueri* within lesse then iii. Miles I enterid into the great Forest of *Breknok*, wher Menne of late were not wont to passe without tolle of *Mony*. and so thorough that a b iii. to the litle Forest, leving *Wiske* alway on the right Hond, and about the Ende of the litle Forest I saw a litle Pile on *Wiske* strongli buildid as a Logge. The People say ther that it was buildid of a Ladi, the wiche also buildid much of *Breknok* Castell, caullid *Malt*

The Forest
is in *Walsch*
caullid *Mais-
scar*, paven-
ture for
Maiscaro.

^{Wa}
c *Albere*. This was she that sum caul *Matabrune*, of whom

a Penigkelthle St. b Adde Myle cum St. & B. c Wa supra lin. deest in St.
fo

so many Fables be told as of a ^{Saga} Wiche. And about a Mile thens I cam to *Trecastel* Toun, sumtime a large Borow and Market, now much in Ruine, wherby yet apperith the Ruines of a Castell. In the Botom of this Toun rennith *Luggun*, a Brooke rising a ii. Miles of in a Marisch on the Side of an Hille, and by *Trecastel* rennith into *Wiske*. Ther is Building on the farther Side of this River hard joining to *Trecastel*, and is caullid the *Bishops Toun*, and it kepith Law-day at *LLan[dew]* Lordship a Mile from *Brekenok* as *Trecastel* [dothe at *Brekenok*.]

Then passing upwarde the Hille a Mile and more I left on Fel. 73.

the right Honde *Munnith* ^b de the Blake Montaine, and a ii. Myles thens also on the lift Hond apperid the Place wher the River of *Wiske* doth springe, as owt of a Fontaine or Welle caullid *Blainwiske*.

The Ground from *Trecastel* to *LLanameueri* is hilli, for the most part baren of Wood, but toward the Valley wherin *LLanameueri* is set meately plenteful of Pasture and Corne.

And here marke that not xxx. Yeres ago ther was nother Barley sowed in the Lordship of *Brekenok* nor *LLanameueri*, but Inhabitantes did by their Barlei owt of the Partes of *Hersfordshire*, and moche other Corne, wher as now thei have ynough for their oune use and also to felle.

About a ^c iii. a this side *LLanamuary* is a Rillet of veri bare Streame, wher is a limes betwixt the Lordshippe self of *Brekenok* and *LLanameueri*.

Trecastel is a ix. Miles from *Brekenok*, ^d and *Breknoh*, and *LLanameueri* is vi. Milis thens.

A litle or I cam to *LLanameueri* I passid over a Brooke caullid *Guitberik*, whos Course was not long or it cam into

^e
Towe not far from the Toun of *LLanamuary*.

Not far of this Brooke I cam over *Brane* River that risith a xii. Miles of, and cummith hard by the Foote of *LLanameueri* Castell.

And even almost by hit passid over the litle Brooke of *Eueri*, renning thoroug the middes of the Toun of *LLanameueri*. So that the Castell hath on the one side *Brane* River, and on the other *Euary* Brooke.

Brane a litle beneth *Castel*, and also *Euary* goith into the great River of *Towe*.

^a Saga *supra* lin. deest in St. ^b Den St. ^c Adde Myles cum St. & B. ^d Sic etiam in St. sed and Breknok defunct in B.

LLanameueri a poore Market, much standing by Repears that cary Fische from the Quarters of *Cairmardine* to the a lowers Partes of *Wales*, hath but one Strete, and that poorley buildid of thatched Houfes. To the Tounlet longgith on Chirch withyn, and a nother a Quarter of a Mile oute of the Toun.

Passing owt of *LLanameueri* within a ii. Forow lenght I

rode over the River of *Towe*, the wiche ther oftentimes dronith in Winter diyers Menne for lakke of a Bridge, and thens or I cam to *Abremarlais* iiii. Miles of I passid over ii. Brokes whereof the one was caullid *Munneys*.

Marleis Broke maketh no great Course, but cumming thorough the Parke that he givith Name onto goith into *Teui*. In *Marleis* Parke is a welle favorid Stone Place motid, new mendid and augmentid bi Sir *Rhese ap Thomas*. Ther now dwellethe *Thomas ap Jonys* an Esquier.

The Grond bytwixt *LLanameueri* and *Abremarlais* is well wooddid.

falſe * { I lernid at *LLanameueri* that *Towe* cummith by *LLan-gerik* in *Powysland* in the Lordship of *Arustle*, and that is Hedde is not far thens.

Cumming from *Abremarlais* a ii. Miles toward *Cairmardine* I saw on the right Hond about a iii. Miles of the desolate Priori of White Chanons, communely caullid *Talley alias*.

Again forward to good Miles more I rode down into a greate Botom wherin ranne the preti River of *Dules* and so into *Towe*.

But or I came into the Vale I espied on the right Hond the Castel of *Dineuer* by Estimation a iii. Miles of *in citioripari* *Teuii*.

From this *Dulesse* about a ii. Mile farther I passid over a nother caullid And a iii. or iiii. Miles beyond that I roode over a nother Riveret caullid *Dules* that

goith into *Towe* hard by *Driflan* Castel.

Fol. 74. *Dryflan* (as I lernid) is as moch to say as a Place ful of Difficulte and Encombrance to passe thorough.

A iii. Miles beyond this I passid over a great Bridge, under the wich rennith the fair River of *Cathey* and not

veri far into *Towe*.

a Lower St. B. b Priory of Talley Allians in ora Cadicis Stoveani. Post alias in Cod. B. puncta quinque ponuntur.

And so thorow a litle Valle, hi Hilles being on eche Side, onto *Abreguile* a iii. Miles or more, wher is a fair Collegiate Chirch of Prebendaries longging to S. *David*.

And a Mile thens to *Cairmardine*.

From *Cairmardine* to *Cwen* Bridge. *Cwen* risith at *Blain-cwen* a ii. Miles or more above the Bridge, and after into *Tawe* River.

From *Duddey* a Flint shot of to *Carthkiny* River that ren-
nith under the Townlet of a *Sainct Clare*. From *Cwen*
Bridge to
Duddey Ri-
veret.

From thens to *Whitland* apon *Tawe* iiii. Miles.

But or I cam to *Whitland* I passid over the Brooke of *Venny*.

As I here say ther is a Forest by *LLanandewery*.

But bytwixt *Cairmardine* and *Whitland* is in no Place such Plenti of Wood as is at *Whitland* self standing in a vast Wood as in a Wildernes. Moch Ground otherwife and Hilles abowt hit baren of Wood.

From *Whitland* passing toward *LLanfeth* half a Mile owt of *Whitland* I passid over the litle Broke of *Marleis*, and so continuing my Journey by meane Hilles and Dales cam to

LLanfeth wherby the Bishop of S. *David's* hath a Place of Stooone after Castel *Falcion* stonding^b on . . . Brooke that goith to the salt Water by *Penbroke*.

Bytwixt *Whitland* and *LLanfeth* is xii. *Walsche* Miles, conreining abowt an xviii. *Englishe* Miles.

Al the hy Way betwixt *Whitland* and *LLanfeth* is almost hethy, yet on everi Side sumwhat distant I sau in Valleis and on Hille Sides good Corne.

But the Ground is sumwhat baren of Wood, as al *Penbrokeshire* almost is, except wher a few Parkes be. But the Ground in divers Partes of *Penbrokeshire* berith Se Coles, wherwith communely the People make Fier and with Firres, as thei do also about *Cairmardine*, though ther be better Plenti of Wood. Bi one of thes Coles Pittes being a iiii. Miles

from *LLanfeth* I cam.

Also almost in the midde Wai betwixt *Whitland* and *LLanfeth* I saw a Place on the right Hand as it wer a Castel distant by Estimation a iii. Miles.

And within a ii. Miles of *LLanfeth* on the right Hond I saw the Castel of *Carew* repairid or magnificently buildid by *Rhes ap Thomas*. It stondith by a Creke of *Milford* Haven.

From *LLanfeth* to *Penbrok* is but a good Mile.

Penbrok standith apon an Arme of *Milford*, the wich a-

^a Saint David St. ^b On a Broke St.

pout a Mile beyond the Towne creeketh in so that it almost peninsulateth the Toun that standith on a veri maine Rokki Ground.

The Toun is welle waullid and hath iii. Gates by Est, West and North, of the wich the Est Gate is fairest and strongest, having afore hit a compasid Tour not rofid; in the entering wherof is a Portcolys *ex solido ferro*.

The Castel stondith hard by the Waul on a hard Rokke, and is veri larg and strong, being doble wardid. In the utter Ward I saw the Chaumbre wher King *Henri* the vii. was borne; in Knowlege wherof a Chymmeney is new made with the Armes and Badges of King *Henri* the vii. In the Botom of the great stronge round Tower in the inner Ward is a marvelous Vault caullid *the Hogan*. The Toppe of this round Towr is gatherid with a Rose of Stone almost *in conum*, the Top wherof is keverid with a flat Mille Stone.

In the Toun be a ii. Paroche Chirchis, and one in the Suburbe.

Montaine a Celle of Blak Monkes in the Suburbe is suppressid.

The Toun hath bene welle *build, and the Est Suburbe hath bene almost as great as the Toun, but now it is totally yn Ruine.

Fel. 75. Cumming from *Llanfeth* towarde *Timbighe* I rode by a ruinus Waulle of a Parke sumtime longging to Syr *Rhese*, now voide of Dere. In the Parke is veri litle or no hye Woode, but Shrubbis and Pyrris, like as is in the ii. Parkes about *Carew* waullid with Stones.

The Chirch of S. *Florein* and Tounlet is in a Botom by the Parke.

A litle beyond this as more then half way betwixt *Penbroke* and *Timbighe* apperid the Castel of *Maintorpirrbe* a Mile of on the right Hande. It standith as it were betwixt to pointing *Hillettes*, betwene the wich the *Severn* Se gulfith in almost the length of a Quarter of a Mile.

Thens to *Timbighe*.

Timbighe Town stondith on a main Rokke, but not veri hy, and the *Severn* Se so gulfeth in about hit, that at the ful Se almost the thirde Part of the Toun is inclosid with Water. The Toun is strongeli waullid, and welle gatid, everi Gate having his Portcolis *ex solido ferro*. But that Gate that ledith to *Cairmardin* ward is most semellest, as circulid without with an embatelid but open rofid Towr, after the Fascion of the East Gate of *Penbroke*. Without this Gate is a preti Suburbe.

* Baylyd St. S.

In

In the Middles of the Town is a faire Paroche Chirch.

The Town it selfe lackith fresh Water. wherefore *stuntur importata*.

From *Timbig* I went to the Cole Pittes on a Hille Topp ii. Miles of, not far from the *Severne* Shore. And a good Mile beyond them I roode thorough a Wood not veri greate, but yet the fairest that I remembre that I saw in *Pembrokeshire*.

Thens I enterid again into *Whitland* Way.

The next *Trajectus* into *Caldey* is almost in the midde Way bytwixt *Mainorpirrhe* and *Timbighe* at a Poynlet, and ther it is litle above a Mile.

Beinge against *Mainorpirrhe* I saw *Lundey* lying far of in the *Severn* Se.

Cumming from *Cairmardine* toward *LLandewibreni*, a Mile owt of *Cairmardine*, I passid over *Gwily* River, and so folowid the Cuse of hit, having yt in sight by the Riding of iii. or v. Miles, marking divers litle Brokes going into hit as into the Botom of the Valley.

Then riding *per aliquot miliaria* I began to se *Tyue* River, and kept it stil in sight, riding stille by Stony Hilles and Valleys, and passing thorough a Wood of Okes caullid and after by a prety *LLin* on the right Hond caullid *Gogurne*, and so leving also hard on the right Hond *Pencragan*, a Rokke so caullid bycause it is a rounde coppid Hil of Stonis, cam a litle of into a vile Cotage standing in a Vale by *Tyue* to bayte.

Thens I rode to *LLandewy breui* v. Miles of, betwixt the which Places I saw a prety *LLin* not far from *Tyui* side caullid *LLinpeder*, sumwhat bigger then *LLingogurn*; but I saw out of neither of them any notable Issue of Water.

Landewi, as sum say, caullid *Breni*, bycause it stondith on *Breny* Brooke.

I saw also a Bridge or ii. over *Tyue*.

Landewi breui is but a simple or poore Village. I passid over a litle Broke to entre into hit. It is set among Mountaines on a every but by West, wher is the Valley of *Tyue*. *Tyue* River is about half a Mile of. The Collegiate Chirch of Prebendaries standith sumwhat upon a hy Ground, but it is rude. Thens to *Tregaran* ii. Miles, wher is a Chirch standin upon a round Coppe of cast Yerth.

By rennith a Broke caullid

So passing under a hy Hille side, I saw hard by on the list Honde a great Fenny More, owt of the wich the Inhabitantes therabout digge Turfes for Fier, and by the same Fenne is a fair *LLin* caullid *LLinridde* ii. Miles from *LLinrithe*. *Strateffur*.

a Adde Side.

I 2

Strate-

^a *Stratfles* of sum caullid
bycause bytwixt
it and *Flers Brokes*. of sum
. it stode in the
.^v.

Stratfles is set round about with
Montanes not far distant, except on
the West Parte, wher *Diffryn Tyue* is.
Many Hilles therabout hath bene well
woddid, as evidently by old Rotes ap-
perith, but [now in them is almost no
Woode.]

Fol. 76. The Causses be these; First the Wood cut down was never
copifid, and this hath beene a great Cause of Destruction of
Wood thorough *Wales*. Secondly after cutting down of
Wooddys the Gottys hath so bytten the young Spring that
it never grew but lyke Shrubbess. Thirddely Men for the
nonys destroyed the great Woddiss that thei shuld not har-
borow Theves.

The Foundation of the Bo-
dy of the Chirch was made
to have bene 60. Foote lengg-
er then it is now.

The Chirch of *Stratfles* is larg, side
ilid and croffe ilid. By is a large Cloy-
ster. the Fraternity and Infirmitory be now
mere Ruines. The Coemiteri wherin
the Cunteri about doth buri is veri
large, and meanelly waullid with Stooone.

In it be xxxix. great Hue trees. The base Court or Camp
afore the Abbay is veri fair and large.

Thens I went a good half Mile by *Tine Vale*, and a Mile
and a half up the craggi and stoni Montaines to *LLin Tine*,

passing over *Clarday*
and ii. Miles beyound ^b hit to *Cregnaulin*. If I had goone
from thens a Mile of to a hy Hille I might have sene *Pentlin-
mon*, then distant a v. Miles. The Hilles bytwixt *Linne*,
Tyne and *Cregnaulin* were not in fight so stony as the Hilles
bytwixt *Stratfles* and *LLin Tyne*.


I standing on *Cregnaulin* saw in no Place within fight
no Wood but al Hilly Pastures.

From *Stratfles* I roode by rank, hylli and valley Pastures
a ii. *Walsche* Miles, and so passing over *Maknant* a wild
Brooke renning on Rokkes and a nother whos Name I re-
membre not, cam to the thirde caullid *Nentllys*, and therby
on the right Hond I saw an Hille caullid *Crag Jokn*, and so
over *Melewen* River that therby in fight went ynto *Uff-
with* River.

Or I cam to *Melewen* I had riden be the Space of a iii.
Miles in *Comenstwith*.

From *Melewen* I enterid to the Valley of *Uffwith*, so na-
rowly with Rokky Montaines enclofid, that in Wynter the
Streame occupieth al the Botom of the Valley.

^a These broken words in the Marg. are wanting in St. & B. ^b Voces supra lin.
desunt in St. & B.

First entering this Botom I saw on the right Hond an Hille caullid *Menitheny*. 

Toward *Cregnaullinn*.

The first River be side *Tyue* that I passid over was *Clardue*, that is to say *Blak Clare*, no great Streame but cumming thoroug Cragges. In the farther Side of hit I saw ii. veri poore Cotagis for Somer Dayres for Catel. and hard by were ii. Hilletes, thorough the wich *Clarduy* passith, wher they fable that a Gigant isriding was wont to wasch his Hondes, and that *Arture* killid hym. The Dwellers say also that the Gigant was buried therby, and shew the Place.

Clarduy risith about half a Mile from that Place in a *Mares*, and rennyng ii. *Walsch* Milys in al goith into *Clarwen*. *Clarwen* risith in a Valley not far from *LLinynigin Velen*, that is a good Mile from *Cargnaullinn*. After that *Clarwen* hath receivid *Clarduy* he rennith a iii. Miles or he cum into *Alen* River far bigger River then other of *ther* of the *Clars*.

Alen River risith in the blain or upper Part of *Comenstwith* in *Cairdiganshire*, and renning iii. *Walsch* Miles cummith into *Owy*, caullid in *Englisb Wy*, a litle beneth *Rathergowy* a Market Toun yn *Comemytther*. It is caullid *Rather Owy* bycause it stondith on *Wy* River. But or ever I cam to *Clarduy*, that is about a iii. Mile from *Stradfler*, I passid *per Montes præruptos, per paludes & invia Saxa*, and cam to *LLin Tyue*, the wich is in Cumpace a iii. Quarters of a Mile, being ii. Miles be East from *Srateflere*.

It is fedde fro hyer Places with a litle Broket, and issueth out againe by a smaulle Gut. Ther is in it veri good Trouttes and Elys, and noe other Fisck.

From *Clarduy* to *Cragnaullinn* is a good Mile by Est, and standing by a Stone on the Top of this Hille I saw v. Poolis by South West, wherof the biggest is *LLinn Heligna*, *c* shorter *Lignante*, having no other Fisck but Trouttes and Elys. One Side of the Poole, that is the South Side, hath Trouttes as redde as Salmon. The West Side hath white, likewise as hath *LLin Tyue*. This Pole is seene to be fedde with no Brooke, and hath a Brooke issuing out of hym of his oune Name, and cummith into *Tyue* in the West Side of *Tyue* half a Mile above *Stradfler*.

Fol. 77.

LLinber, i. *longus lacus*, for it is iii. Quarters of a Mile in lenght, having no great Bredthe nor Issue of Brok owt of hit, but plentiful of Trouttes and Elys.

LLinn Gorlan hath no Issue, but berith Elys and Trouttes.

a Macishe St. *b* Them for ther in St. Of ther are wanting in Burton.
c Short St. & B.

LLingron hath an Issue, and semid to me hard yoinid to *LLin Gorlan*.

LLin Tyne the fite apperid also from *Craganlin*, but distant a Mile from the other *iiii*.

Nere about the *Craganlin* Stone apperid other *iii*. Pollis.

LLin Veryddan Vaur havyn Trouttes and Elis but no Broke cumming into hit or going owt.

LLin Veryddan Vaban having Trouttes and Elys, but no Brok cumming into hit or going owt.

Dinduy, i. e. *lacus niger*, even under the Botom of the Hille Side having Trouttes and Elys but no Broke cumming into hit or going ouwe.

LLinyigin Velen that is a Mile from the Stone by South West. *Taigin* is to say a quaking More. *Velen* is yelow of the Color of the Mofse and corrupt Gresse about hit.

Of al thes Pooles none stondith in so rokky and stony Soile as *Tyne* doth, that hath also withyn hym many Stonis.

The Ground al about *Tyne*, and a great Mile of toward *Stratfler* is horrible with the fighte of bare Stones, as *Cregerys Montaines* be.

LLinuc

Lacus Pe-
trinus.

LLinallanabeder within half a Mile of *LLanabeder* having Trouttes and Elys.

LLinnyrydde having Trouttes and Elys [standinge by a great Fewth on themia wos, it wy.]

Thes *iiii*. Poles be in the Lordship of *Pennarth* longging to the principal of the *Heghans*. The chefe Toun of this

Lordship being in *Cairdiganbire* is *Tregaran*. But the Abbate of *Stratefflers* hath much Landes in the same Lordship, and thes *iii*. Pooles longe to the Abbat of *Stratefflers*.

LLin Tridde *ii*. Miles from *Stratefflers* owt of whom goith a litle Issue or Broket. I writ of this afore.

LLinycregnant a bigge Poole veri ful of Trouttes and Elys. It is from *Strateffler* a *iii*. by West toward *LLanandevry*.

LLinne duy, i. *lacus niger*, very deape and ful of Trouttes and Elys. It is *iii*. Miles by South from *Strateffler* toward *Buelth* Lordshippe.

LLinnygorres, not *ii*. Miles from *LLinduy*. Gresse in *Walsche*, a *Myer* in *Englisch*. It hath Trouttes and Elys.

a I have put Points under these words, which I took from Stowe, because they are corrupted. In B. they are read thus: in the midde way betwixt

Al thes that be byfore save *LLinn* *LLinnabeder*, and al thes that folow long to the Abbat of *Stratseflere*.

LLinnnyon upon a hy Montaine iiiii. Miles from *Stratseflere* by South West, having *Frouttes* and *Elys*, and a hile Issue owt of hit, and goith into the Broket that cummith owt of *LLin Heligant*.

LLinn Creg Lloydon v. Myles or vi. from *Stratsefler* toward *Poylland*. It hath an Issue that goith into *Elen* or *Alan* Water, that goith into *Wy*.

LLin Winge is almost yoinid to *LLinnatreglloydon*, but it hath no Issue.

The River of *Alan* in the next Part of hit is viii. Miles from *Stratseflere*, and ther parteth *Cairdiganfbire* from the Lordship of *Ratber* or *Comemytoter*. *Ratber* is the chefe Toun yn *Comytatber*. Fol. 78.

Al the Montaine Ground bytwixt *Alan* and *Stratseflere* longgeth to *Stratseflere*, and is almoſte for wilde Pastures and Breeding Grounde. in ſo much that everi Man there about puttith in Beſtes as many as they wylle without payng of Mony.

From *Stratsefler* toward *Lanaholm* is xviii. Miles, of the wich xii. Miles of Montain Grounde partely Pasture Soyle partely þ longgeth to *Stratseflere*, and ther about partith *Cairdiganfbire* from *Cairmardinefbire*. For therby hath *Stratsefler* a Graunge called *Nantby* in *Cairmardinefbire*.

Stratsefler is xx. *Walsch* Miles from *Stabewtiff*, and al the Soile bytwyxt is Montanus ful of Pasture for a xvi. Miles, but within a iii. Myles of *Stabon* Wooddy.

From *Stratsefler* to *LLangyric* (*ſanna Cyriaci*) xii. Miles. *LLangyric* is in *Arnsfoley* Lordship in *Poylland*. *Wy* renning therby devidith *Cairdiganfbire* from *Powyslande*. Of theſe xii. Miles viii. be Montanous Ground longgeth to *Stratsefler*, al for Pasture.

Betwixt *Stratsefler* and * *Buelth* Toun xvi. of thes be vi. in *Cairdiganfbire*, the wich þ the wiche * *Towe* River devidith from *Cairdiganfbire*. Al this vi. Miles is montayne Ground for Pasture, and longgeth to *Stratseflere* Abbey. but the Pastures of thes Hillles be fre to the Inhabitantes, as well as al other montaine Pasture longgeth to *Stratseflere*.

The Pastures of the Montaynes of *Cairdiganfbire* be ſo great that the hunderith part of hit rottith on the Ground, and maketh Sogges and Quilke More by long Continuance for lak of Eting of hit.

þ Sic. * *Buelth* Lordship and Toun 16. Miles. Of theſe 6. be in *Cairdiganfbire*, &c. † *Rebuthans*.

Afore the new Acte *LLanddwibreni* was a separate Lordship, limes on the one side to *Cairmardinhire*, on the other side to *Cairdiganfhire*.

From *Strateflur* to *Cairdigan* xxx. but caullid xxviii.

Twe devidith toward the Mouth *Pembrokefhire* from *Cairdiganfhire*.

From *Cairdigan* to *Aberystwith* a Market Toun ons waullid * xxx.

From *Aberystwith* to *Aberdewy* vi. Miles. *Dewy* devidith *Cairdiganfhire* from *Merionithshire* in *North Wales*.

Mabenclif in *Poislant* vi. Miles from *Aberdewy*.

LLanddwibreni xxiii. Miles from *Cairdigan*.

Fol. 79. The Abbat of *Whitelant* told me a meri Tale of one that purchasid a Licens by a Color of ii. Rivers about *Powysland*, of the wich (as I remember) soundid that in *Walshib*, that is in *Englissh*, a *Hogge* of ii. *Teres*, and the other a *Hogge* of iii. *Teres*.

Ther hath beene in Times paste a greate Mine Digging for Leade in *Comenstwith* a vi. Myles from *Strateflur*, wher is a Graunge longgong to *Strateflure*. But sum Menne suppose that it sefid, bycause the Wood is fore wastith.

A Monke of *Strateflur* told me that for a certenty *Newport* in *Kemmisland* is caullid *Tredraith* in *Walshib*.

Ther is a Chirch caullid *LLausanfride* vii. Miles from *Aberystwith* upper to *Cairdigan* on the Se Side, and ther hath bene great Building. But wither this was the Abbay of *LLausfride* of the wich mention is made in the Booke *de Dotacione Ecclesie S. Davidis*, or no, I can not telle.

Ther is a nother *LLausanfrid* in *Comytosber*, and peraventure this is that *LLausanfride* Nunneri made in a newer World, of the which *Giraldus* spekith.

Ther hath bene great Building at *LLaurustyt*, a Mile lower on the Se Banke then *LLausanfride* in *Cairdiganfhire*, and sum suppose that ther hath bene a Nunnery.

Ustwith risith owt of a † Mares Grounde caullid *Blains Ustwith* iii. Miles from ‡ *LLangibike* on *Wy*. It is in *Comenstwith*, and so rennith good vi. Miles thorough *Comenstwith*, and a vi. or vii. mo Miles to *Abrenstwith*.

Thye rennith from the Hedde stil almost playne West on-tille he touchith within a vi. Miles of *Cairmardin*, and then turneth toward the Northe.

Twe risith a ii. Myles by South from *LLimtyue* in a Morisch Ground, and hath no *LLin* at his Hedd, and by Estimation rennith a xxii. Miles or he cum to *LLauam-*

* Adde Miles cum St. & B. & sic paullo superius. † Marish B. ‡ *LLangirik B. dewery*.

devery. He first rennith sunwbat by South, and then a greate way by West, and at the last turneth againe toward South.

So about the Middle of this *Uffwib* Botom that I ridde yn, being as I gesse a iiii. Miles yn leight, I saw on the right Hond on a Hille side *Gloshwayne*, wher hath bene great Digging for Leade, the melting wherof hath destroid the Wooddes that sumtime grew plentifully therabout. I hard a meruehus Tale of a Crow fedd by a Digger there, that tooke away his † fedd Purse, and wille the Digger folowid the Crow for his Purs, the residew of his felows were oppressid in the Pitte with a Ruin.

So leving *Uffwib* Botom, and taking up a hy Hille I cam a Mile of to a Place wher I saw a great grene Place in a Botom, owt of the wich Morisch Plot *Uffwib* doth rise, and withyn a flit Shot of that I saw an other like Plot, owt of the wich spring a litle Riveret cumming to *Wy* that ranne a good Mile beneth in a Botom.

So passing over *Wy*, and ‡ stryng up a Hill I lokid bak and vuyd *Penlunnen* the Head of *Wye*. It semid to me a veri hy Montaine, and was distant by gesse a vi. Miles.

From *Stratflore* to this Place I saw almost nother Wood nor Corne, but after the Soile waxid stil pleasant, having fair Medows, Corne and Wood.

So to *Llan Kerk* upon *Wy* a good Mile of, and ii. Miles by Corne, Wood and Medows to *Llan Talles* on *Severn*.

There is not ii. Miles betwixt the Streames of *Wy* and *Severn*.

Sum Brokettes were bytwixt, but of smallle name.

To *Llan Llydan* iiii. Miles of on *Severn* by good Corne Ground and Medows with veri much Plenti of Woodde.

And like in the v. Miles to *Newton*, wher at one Side of the Towne cummith a litle Brooke ynto *Severn*.

And ys like forme the [*vi. Miles to *Montgomery*.]

Going from *Montomerik* to the *Walsh Pole* a v. Miles of I passid ower a Forde of *Severn*. The Soile betwixt thes to Townes lakkith nether Corne nor Woods, but the Grounde

about the Bankes and Valley of *Severn* there is most pleasant.

The Towne it self of the *Walsh Pole* is of one Paroche wel buildid after the *Walsh* Fekion. Gladding a Riveret cummith almost by the Church, and so to *Severn* that is a

Bytwixt *Newton* and *Montgomery* I saw on the list Hond upon a Woodd Hille Topp the Wanles now ruinus of *Talheran* Castel.

† Feeder's B. ‡ Strivinge B. * V. Burton.

By the Castel is a faire palid Park.

Bituixt the Tounne and *Castel Gough* is a preati *LLin* or *Poole* wherof the Toun takith Name.

Castel Cough, in *Englisch Redde Castel*, standith on a Rokke of darke, redde colorid Stone. It hath ii. seperatid Wardes, wherof the one was the Lord *Duddeleys*. Now both long to the Lord *Powys*.

From the *Walsche Poole* to *Albertbyri* a vii. Miles, Hilly. The Soile is Wooddy, the Valley Corneful. By the Hillis I passid over iii. or iiij. preaty Brookis, whos Names I know not.

And wille I passid this way within a iii. Miles of *Walsch Pole* I saw a veri notable Hille beyound the Valley on the list hond having iii. Toppes as iii. Heddes rising owt of one Body. Thes Toppes I first espied *à fronte* about *Newton* a xiiii. Miles of, and after *Sbrensbyri* and *White Chirch* passid, a xvi. Miles of I saw them againe *à tergo*.

By this Hille I roode by the lenght of a iii. Miles, one of * Toppes wherof being hyest is caulid *Molegolua*, the wich is countid a limes of the farthest Part of *Powisland* that way. The secunde is

Not far from thes Hilles enterith *Sbropsbir*. So ther be limites of . . . *Pois*, *Caurf-land*, and *Sbropsbire*.

caullid *Brithin*, being in *Caurfeland*. The Name of the third I know not,

but communely thei be caullid *Breshin Hilles*.

By *Alberbyri* Chirch in *Sbropsbir* appere the Ruines of *Fulke Guarino*, the Noble Warriars Castel, and lesse then a Mile of was *album Monasterium*, † where is buried suppressid for *Chicheles* College in *Oxford*.

Bytuixt *Albertbyri* and *Sbrensbyri* a vii. Miles of Ground plentiful of Corne, Wood and Pasture.

From *Sbrensbyri* to *Hagbmon* Abbay of Blak Chanons ii. Miles. Within iii. Quarters of a Mile leving *Severn* on the right hond I enterid into a Woodde, and sone after over a Broke that issueth thoroug *Penlesmere*, and sone after goeth into *Severn*.

Fol. 82. Thens ridyng partely thorough Morisch Grounde and Pasture I cam to *Motton Corbet* Village, wher I saw a fair Castel of Mr. *Corbettes*, and a ii. Miles beyond that I passid over *Roden* Riveret, rising not far above *Went* Village, a Mile from that Place.

Mr. *Sanford* hath a Place and a fair Poole by yt in a Wood side, a Mile and a half from *Pryce*.

And so a v. Miles to *Prie* a litle Thoroug-fare a vii. Miles of, the Way being sumwhat plaine, hethy, and partely fruteful of Corne. So to *Whitchirch*

* The Toppe *St. B.* † Where he is buried, suppressid for *etc. B.*

by meately fruteful, sandy Ground a iii. Mylis. At the hither Ende of *Whitchirch* is a veri faire poole, having Bremes, Pikes, Tenches, Perches and Daces, the wich except Bremes be the commune Fisches of al the Pooles of *Sbropshire*,* *Chester* and *Lancastreshire*; in sum be also Trouttes.

The Tounne of *Whitchirch* in *Sbropshire* hath a veri good Market. And there in the Paroche Chirch is buried Syr *Gilbert Talbot*.

From *Whitchirch* a Mile and a half of I cam by the Pale of the large Parke of *Blakmer* longging to the Erle of *Sbrens-biri*, wherin is a very fair Place or Loge. The Park hath both redde Dere and falow. In the Park (as I hard say) be iii. faire Poles, of the wich I saw by the Pale the largest caullid *Blakein*, wherof the Parke is namid.

It is to be supposid that thes Pooles for the most part in Morisch Groundes, and lying sumwhat in low Groundes dreane the moist Places about them, and so having no Place to issue owt stagne there.

Sum be likelyhod have begon of Marle Pittes. For the Sandy Grounde of sum Partes of *Sbropshire*, and especially of *Chestreshire* and *Lancastreshire*, wille not bere Corne plentifully but it be [merlyd.]

Sum Pooles peraventure hath g[atheryd] and Water, wher greate plenty [of Turves] and Petes hath bene diggid.

From *Blakmere* to *Byklem* in a Fosse *mere* Park I cam by *Merby* iii. Miles of Sand hard by *Cholmeley*. first Paroche, wher the Chirch is I saw the great numbere of [Firre Trees,] set in a Botom betwixt too the wiche the Inhabitantes therby goodly Meres or Pooles.

communely digge up for Fier Wood, but ther did I se no Fyrre Trees grouing. Oftentimes in diggin in this Mossie or More for Petes or Turves they finde the hole Trees of the first, sum short and sum veri long, without Twike or Bow, lying sumtime not a Foote, sumtime iii. or iiij. Foote depe in the Ground. but how or when thes Trees cam doune other be Cutting or Wind Faulle no Manne ther can telle. The Wood of them in Burning fa- vorith of Refine.

Hard on the right hond passing by this Mossie almost to Miles in lenght I saw a greate Wood of Mr. *Cholmeleys*, and at the farther Ende of this Mossie was a Chapel of Woode, and in the Botom hard by was Mr. *Cholmeleys* Place, a fair Building of Tymbre, and motid about with the Water of a Poole.

From thens to *Ridle* Parke about half a Mile, wher hard

* *Cheshire* B.

K 2

by

by the Parke is a right goodly House of Stone and Tythbre buildid by Sir *William of Standeley*, that much favorid King *Henri* the vii. Parte at *Besworth* Feeld. King *Henri* the vii. gave this Place after to one of the

At *Ridle* Place is a Mere of Pikes, Brames, Tenches and Perches, half a Mile in Breadth, and a Mile and a half in leght, countid for the fairest Mete of *Cheffresbire*. *Egertons*. From thens to a Place of Mr. *Sparfow* caullid *Sparfow*, made of Stone and Tythbre, and therby is a large Poole, cumpasing the Howse on the one side. About that Howse I saw in the Feldes mervelus good Corne and Pastures.

And lesse then a Quarter of a Mile from that Place is a greate redy Poole, whither an innumerable sight of Stares resort at night.

* Within a Mile and an half of *Bumberi* is *Pesforden* a goodly Lordship having a great House of Stone now
""

From thens to *Bumberi* half a Mile. At *Bumberi* is a very faire Collegiate Chirch, endowid by old tyme by Syr *Hughes Calveley* Knight.

Thens I ridde to *Northwich* x. Miles of alwayes by Sandy Grounde, leving iii. Miles from *Bumberi* Syr *John Downe* Knighttes House, half a Mile on the lift Honde in the Entering of the Forest of *Delamere*, the wich sum way [is xii. Myles in leght, or more; but I Fol. 82. rydde by it] not past the leght of vi. or vii. Miles, and entering a ii. Miles within the Forest having redde Deere and Felow I passid over a litle Brooke caullid *Sanddisford*.

Wherof one is neere Vale Roial, as within a Mile, cawlid *Pety Pole* though it be greate.

There is a Place in the Forest of *Delamer* cawlid *the vii. Loos*, wher be seen vii. b *caste Dikes*. The People there speke much of them. I think that they were made by Men of Warre.

Between *Sanddisford* and *Northwich* I saw divers Pooles in the Forest, and toward the Ende of the Forest I lokid toward *Vale Royal* on the right hond, about the wich Place be divers fair and large Pooles.

In the Forest I saw but litle Corne, bicause of the Deere.

And as I roode I marked the Forest Ground on the right Hond to be plaine blake Hethi Grounde, and on the lift Hond to be sumwhat Hilly and Woody.

Northwich is a prati Market Toun but fowle, and by the Salters Howses be great Stakkes of smaul clovyn Woode to sethe the Salt Water that thei make white Salt of.

The Salt Water Pitte is harde by the Brinke of *Dane Ri-*

a These broken words in the Marg. are *watery* in St. b Sic. F. *Caste Dikes*, ver,

ver, the wich within a good But thott beneth runnith into *Wyver*.

Apon the Bank, betwixt the Salt springging Pitte and *Dane* River, I saw *Comgleton*, a Market Toun x. Miles of, and *Maxwel* Forest therby.

Ther be ii. Salt Springges at *Middlewich*, that stondith, as I remembre, apon *Dane* River, and one at *Nantwich*, the wich yeldith more Salt Water then the other iii. Wherefore ther be at *Nantwich* a iii. hunderith Salters.

The Pittes be so set abowte with Canales that the Salte Water is facily derivid to every Mannes Howse.

And at the *Nantwicke* very many Canales go over *Wyver* River for the Commodite of deriving the Water to the Salters Troughs. They sethe the Salt Water in Furnesses of Lede, and lade out the Salt, some in Cafes of Wiker, thorough the wich the Water voydith, and the Salt remaynith. Ther be also a ii. or iii. but veri litle Salt Springs at *Dertwicke* in a low Botom, were sumtimes Salt is made. *Dertwich* is a Mile and a half from *Malpass* Village wher Syr *Randel* of *Brerton* dwellith.

A Mile from *Cumbremere* Abbay in time of Mind sank a Pease of a Hille having Trees on hit, and after in that Pitte sprang Salt Water, and the Abbate ther began to make Salt, but the Menne of the Wichis componid with the Abbay that ther should be no Salt made. The Pitte yet hath Salt Water, but much Filth is faullen into hit,

Cumming from *Northwicke* toward *Manchester* at *Northwich* Toun I passid over a Riveret, and thens riding a v. Miles be Cawse way I rode over *Waterlosse* and *Pyverey* River that be lykelihodde resort to *Wyver*. and yn this way * I cam by a Parke on the lifte Hond, wher Mr. *Leycestre* dwellith. And a ii. Miles farther I cam by a Parke on the lifte hond wher Master *Bouth* dwellith, and aboute that Place by good Culture is made veri good Corne Ground, wher sumtime was very fernny and commune Grounde.

Here about in a Mosse is Fyrre Woodde.

† Table Mr. *Leycestre* Place. *Dunham Masse* the name of Mr. *Bouth* Howse in his Parke.

And therabout by *Roston* Chirch on the right Hond is a Poole of a ii. or iii. Miles in lenght, very plentiful of Fische.

Within a iii. Miles of *Crosford* Bridg on *Mersey* I cam over the prati River of *Bolyn*, that, as I lernid, risith about

* I came by *Tabley* Parke on the left hand, where Mr. *Leicester* dwelleth, and a 4. Miles further I came by *Dunham Masse* Parke on the left hand, where Mr. *Borke* dwellith, and about that Place by good Culture is made very good Corne Ground, &c. B.

† These 3. Paragraphs in the Marg. are wanting in St.

Maxwel Forest, and goith a A iii. Miles of I rode over *Mersey* good way byneth *Crosford* Water by a great Bridge of Tymbre Bridge into *Mersey*". caullid *Crosford* Bridge.

This Water of *Mersey* to the veri maine Se departith *Chefresbire* and *Lancastresbire*. So about a iii. Miles to *Manchestre*, in the wich way first I left Syr *Alexandre Radcliffes* lift hond over *Irwel*

Parke and House on the * right Hond. But or I saw that I passid over *Corne Brooke*, and after I touchid withyn a good Mile of *Manchestre* by Mr. *Traiford's* Park and Place.

And after on the lift hond I saw Mr. *Prestwikes* Place on the lift Hond over *Irwel*, wherby the Lord of *Darby* hath a Place, and a Parke caullid *Alparte* Parke. Here about I passid over *Medlok* River, and so within lesse then a Mile to *Manchestre*.

Manchestre on the South Side of *Irwel* River stondith in *Salfordsbire*, and is the fairest, best buildid, quikkest, and most populus Tounne of al *Lancastresbire*. yet is in hit but one Paroch Chirch, but is a College and almost thoroughwot double ilyd *ex quadrato lapide durissimo*, wherof a goodly Quarre is hard by the Towne. Ther be divers Stone Bridgis in the Tounne, but the best of iii. Arches is over *Irwel*. This Bridge devidith *Manchestre* from *Salford*, the wich is as a large Suburbe to *Manchestre*. On this Bridg is a praty litle Chapel. The next is the Bridge that is over *Hirke* River, on the wich the fair buildid College standith as in the veri Point of the Mouth of hit. For hard therby it rennith into *Wyver*. On *Hirke* River be divers fair Milles that serve the Tounne.

In the Towne be ii. fair Market Placys.

And almost ii. flyte Shottes withowt the Towne beneth on the same Syde of *Irwel* yet be seene the Dikes and Fundations of † *Old Man Castel* yn a Ground now inclosid.

The Stones of the Ruines of this Castel wer translatid toward making of Bridgges for the Tounne.

It is not long season sins the Chirch of *Manchestre* was collegiatid.

The Toun of *Manchestre* stondith on a hard Rokke of Stone, els *Irwel* as wel apperith in the West Ripe had beene noiful to the Tounne.

Irwel is not navigable but in sum Places for Vadys and Rokkes.

Cumming from *Manchestre* toward *Morle*, Syr *William Lelandes* Howse, I passid by enclosid Grounde, partely pastureable, partely fruteful of Corne, leving on the lift Hand

Cawllid
Salford
Bridge.

Fol. 83.

* *Desunt voces supra lin. in St. & B.* † *Ould Manchester B.*

a Mile

a Mile and more of a fair Place of Mr. *Langfordes*, caullid *Agcroft*, and there is a Bridge veri hy and greate off Tymbre on *Irwell*, and thereby is *Pilketon* Park, and therin is a Stone Howse of the *Pylketons* attayntid by King *Henry* the vii. and givin to the Lorde of *Darby*. And within a ii. Miles of *Morle* on the same hand not far of a Place of Master *Worfeley* of the *Bouthe*.

And so within a Mile and sumwhat more of Mr. *Leland's*

Place I cam over ^{Agding} *Hading* Brooke that ther seperatith *Salfordshire* from *Darbyshire*.

Morle (in *Darbyshire*) Mr. *Lelandes* Place is buildid saving the Foundation of Stone squarid that risith within a great Moote a vi. Foote above the Water, al of Tymbre after the commune sorte of building of Houles of the Gentilmen for * most of *Lancastreshire*. Ther is as much Pleasur of Orchardes of great Varite of Frute and fair made Walkes and Gardines as ther is in any Place of *Lancastreshire*. He brennith al Turfes and Petes for the Commodite of Mosses and Mores † at hand. For *Chaseley* Mosse that with breking up of Abundance of Water yn hit did much hurt to Landes thereabout, and Rivers with wandering Mosse and corrupte Water is within lesse than a Mile of *Morle*. And yet by *Morle* as in *Hegge* Rowes and Grovettes is meately good Plenti of Wood, but good Husbandes keepe hit for a Jewell.

Syr *John Holcroftes* House within a Mile or more of *Morle* stoode in jeopardi with fleting of the Mosse.

Morle stonidith in *Leghe* Paroche a Mile and more from the Chirch.

Riding a Mile and more beyond *Morle* I saw on the right hond a Place nere by of Mr. *Aderton*, and so a ii. Miles of to *Lidiats* Mosse, in the right side wherof my Gide said that ther were Rootes of Fyrre Wood.

About this Mosse I began to se a Hille or Hilles on the right Hond that stil continuid on the same hand as a mighty long bank until I cam to *Lancastre*. One Part of this Hille wher I saw it first is caullid *Fluierloke*. But communely the People therabout caullith hit *Rivenspike*. One told me that aboute *Lidiats* Mosse under the Hille is a Village caullid *Riven* or *Riventon*, and ther about I markid my self that ther was a Coppe in the Hille as a Bakke stondding up above the Residue of the Hille.

* Stonding on a Water caullid *Andertonford*: and *Anderton* a Gentilman having a Place caullid *Anderton* dwellithe therby, and Mr. *Riventon's* Howse by *Riventon*. *Anderton* Water cummith into *Duggles*.

* The most Part of *Lancastreshire* B. † Neere at hand B.

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

Then I cam over *Dugles*, communely caullid *Duggels*, that cummith by *Wigan* and goith into the Se toward *Latham*. This *Dugles* wher I passid over hym is a vii. Miles from *Morke*. After a Mile and a half or more beyond *Duggels* I passid over

Duggles rennith thoroug *Newborow* Villag Bridg a Myle and dim. from *Latham*.

in *Lelandshire*

Tare River, and then a Mile and more to *Chorle* a litle Market Toune in *Lelandshire*, the wich about the River of *Dug-gels* departith *Lelandshire* from *Darbyshire*.

Tare and *Dugles* be likelihod shoud cum fro the Hilles toward *Yorkshires*.

Ther is beside *Chorle* *Croffton* a Market Toune in *Lelandshire*. It is a iii. Miles from *Chorle*, and *Latham* is a iii. Miles from hit.

In *Lelandshire* be about an eight Paroche Chirchis, wherof *Leland* Paroche is one, and, as I remembre, *Standich* another. * *Ecleston* under the Foote of *Chorle* rennith a

litle flat Brooke. A Mile and half from *Chorle* I saw on a Hille side a great Quarre, out of the wich Men digge veri great and good Mille Stones.

b Beyond the Quarre on the right hond I saw a good Mile of *Leland* Paroch wher the *Faringtons* c el" aun-cient Gentilmen dwelle.

Within a Mile of *Preston* I cam over *Darwent* River, the which at *Penwardine* Paroche a Celle to *Bucham* goith

into *Ribil*.

This *Darwent* devidith *Lelandshire* from *Andernes*, and a Mile above beyond the Place wher I passid over *Darwent* Mr. *Langton* dwellith at *Walton* on *Darwent*, and is Baron of *Newton* in *Macresfeld* * from *Warrington* Howse at Parke g faul

Half a Mile beyond *Darwent* I passid over the great Stone Bridge of *Rybill* having a v. great Arches.

Fol. 84. From *Rybil* Bridg to *Preston* half a Mile. *Preston* hath but one Paro Church. The Market Place of the Town is fair. *Ribil* goith round aboute a greates h. Peace of the Ground aboute Toune, yet it touchith not the Towne self by Space of almost half a Mile.

Penwardine semid to me more then half a Mile from *Preston*, and ther goith *Ribil* Rending in respect of the Towne of the farther side of *Ribil*, the wich ther devidith the Dice-

* And *Ecleston*. Under B. I have put *Pointe* after *Ecleston* because in the Orig. is this mark ∇ signifying that something else should have been added.

b These words in the Margin are wanting in St. c Deff B. d *Macresfeld* St. e . . . Miles from B. f These broken words, all except *Waring* . . . are want-ing in Stowe. g Falleth downe B. h Peace of the Towne, yet &c. St. B.

cese of *Chestre* from the Dioceſe of *York*. *Penwardine* is a Paroch Chirch and Celle to *Eveſham* Abbay, and ſtandith in *Cheſter* Dioceſe.

Preſton is in *Yorke* Dioceſe.

From *Preſton* to *Garſtane* x. Mile.

A Mile without *Preſton* I rode over *Savok* a bigge Brooke, the wich riſing in the Hilles a iii. or iv. Miles of on the right Hond not veri far of goith into *Ribil*.

After I rode over *Brok* Water riſing a vi. Miles of in the Hilles on the right Hond, and goith at the laſt into *Wyre*.

Calder riſing about the ſame Hilles goith alſo into *Wyre*. I rode over hit.

By the Tounes Ende of *Garſtane* I rode over a great Stone Bridge on *Wyuer* or I cam to hit.

Wyre riſith a viii. or tenne Myles from *Garſtan* owt of the Hilles on the right Hond, and cummith by *Grenebaugh* a prety Caſtel of the Lorde of *Darbys*, and more then half a Mile thens to *Garſtane* in *Aundernes*. Sum ſaith that *Garſtan* was a Market Toun.

Wyre ebbeth and flowith a iii. Miles beneth *Garſtane*, and at a Chapel of *Albalowes* a x. Miles from *Garſtan* goith into the maine Se.

Or I cam to *Garſtane* by a Mile and a halfe I left *Merſcow* a great Parke partely encloſid with Hegge, partely al on the Moore ſide with Pale. On the right it is replenithid with Redde Deere. The Erle of *Darby* hath hit in Ferme of the King.

Up toward the Hilles by *Grenebaugh*

[Caſtle] be iii. [Foreſts of redde Deere,

Wyredale, *Bouland*, and *Bleſſale*. They be partly Woody,

partly Hethye.] The Ground bytwixt *Morle* and *Preſton*

encloſid for Paſture and Corne, but were the vaſte Mores

and Moſſes be, wherby as in Hegges Rowes by ſide Grovettes

ther is reaſonable Woodde for Building, and ſum for Fier,

yet al the People ther for the moſt part burne Turfes.

Likewiſe is the Soile bytwixt *Preſton* and *Garſtan* ; but alſo

way the moſte part of Encloſures be for Paſturages.

Whete is not veri communely ſowid in theſe Partes aforeſaid.

Al *Aunderneſſe* for the moſt parte in time paſt hath beene

ful of Wood, and many of the Moores replenithid with hy

Fyrre Trees.

But now ſuch Part of *Aunderneſſe* as is toward the Se is

fore deſtitute of Woodde.

Vol. 5.

L

From

From *Garſton* to *Sainct Mi-*
bels a Village a ii. Miles, and
a Mile lower on the farther
Side be the Places of Mr.
Kyrkeby of *Raudeclif*, and Mr.
Boteler of *Raudeclif*. So a vii.
Myle to *Albalois* Village, and
then to the Se. *Raudeclif* of
Wimmerlaw a Mile from *Gar-*
ſton hath hys Place at *Wim-*
merlaw.

From *Garstane* I passid partely by More Ground, partely by Pasture and sum Corne, and so riding over *Goker* River, that makith no great Course or he cumme to the Sandes by *Cokerham* Village not a Mile of. upon the which Sandes I passid over *Koker* River ons or twis again not without sum Feere of Quikkelandes. At the Ende of the Sandes I saw divers Salt Cootes, wher were divers Hepes of Sandis taken of Salt Strondys, owt of the wich by often weting with Water they pike owt the Saltnes, and so the Water is derivid into a Pit, and after sodde.

Thens to *Cokerland* an Abbay of *Cistercienses* about half a Mile of, standing veri blekely and object to al Wynddes.

One *William* of *Launcestre* was Founder of that House about King *Henri* the 2. Tyme.

From *Kokerland* Abbay I roode over the Sandes, marking the Salt Cotes, and a Mile of over *Condar* Riveret [trillinge by the Sands to] the Se.

Fol. 85. So to a meane Place cawllid *Ashbaten* of the Kinges Lande, wher Mr. *Leyburne* Knight usith to lye, and from thens a ii. or iii. Miles to *Launcestre*.

Ruines of an old Place (as I remembre of the *Catsfelds*) by the Castel Hille.

Launcestre Castel on a Hille strongly buildid and wel repaired. The new Toun (as thei ther say) buildid hard by yn the Descent from the Castel, having one Paroch Chirch wher sumtime

the Priori of Monkes *Alieniz* was put doune by King *Henry* the v. and given to *Syon* Abbay.

If I had kept the by Shore Way from *Launcestre* to *Cumbrland* I should have gone by *Cartemaile* Sand, wher a fresch Water doth cum, a vii. Myles; to *Cemybed* Sande, whither a River resortith, a viii. Miles; to *Dudden* Sandes, wither a River resortith, a iii. Miles. *Furnis* Abbay up in the Montaines a iii. Miles of.

The old Waul of the Circuite of the Piorie cummith almost to *Lane* Bridge. Sum have therby supposid that it was a Peace of a Waul of the Toun. But yn deade I espiyd in no Place that the Toun was ever waulid.

The old Toun (as they say ther) was almost al burnid and stode partely beyounde the Blak Freres.

In thos Partes in the Feeldes and Foundations hath ben found much *Ramayne* Coyne.

The Soile about *Launcestre* is veri fair, plentiful of Wood, Pasture, Meadow and Corne.

Cartemaile and *Cemybed* Pories of Blake Chanons.

I rode over *Lane* toward *Warton* a vi. Miles of, wher Mr. *Kitsen* was borne. A ii. Mile from *Launcestre* the Cunteri

began to be stony, and a litle to wax Montanias.

Half

Half a Mile from *Warton* I pass'd over *Keri* River, cumming out of Hilles not far of, and ther ebbing and flowing, and about *Lamesaudes* going into the Salt Water.

Warton is a preati Streat for a Village.

The Ground beyound *Warton* and about is veri Hilly and marvelous Rokky onto *Bytham* a v. Miles of. In the Rokkes I saw Herdes of Gotes.

By *Bytham* is a greate Parke and a goodly Place yn hit of the Erle of *Darby*. By *Bytham* rennith *Byth* Water a preaty River, and by likelihood hit resortith toward *Kennet*.

Thens I roode over a great Bek caullid *Staunton* Bekke, and so ridding a ii. Miles farther cam to a Soile lesse stony and more fruteful of Corne, as sum Where, much Ootes and Barle, or Bigge, and so to *Kendale* riding over *Ken* River. Ther be about *Kendale* divers fair Wooddes, as Master *Parris* Parke, and many other. *Kendale* is countid as Baronry, wherof Mr. a *Par* is Possessor.

Folia 86, 87, 88, 89, 90. vacant.

From *Byland* to *Newbarow* a Thoroughfare, wher is a Pri- Fol. 91.
ori of Chanons, a Mile much by Woodde.

From *New Gisherow* to *Crage* Castell, set on a Hil, a ii. Miles. Sum say that *Crage* was given to *Cuthbert* lyving.

To *Sutton* a iii. Miles.

To *Torke* a vi. Miles, iii. of them lying totally as a great plaine Commune, that servith both for Feeding of Bestes and for Turves.

From *Torke* toward by the lenght of a iii. Mile marvelous good Corne Grounde, but no Plenty of Wood yn neere sight.

In the midde way I saw hard on the right Mond a veri fair large Maner of the Bishops of *Torke* caullid *Bishops Thorpe*.

Beyound this iii. Miles the Ground waxith sumwhat wooddy, and about the iii. Mile I cam hard by Mr. *Aclam's* Parke wherin is a pretty dwelling Place.

And so making a iii. Miles more by the River of *Use*, wher the Grounde was fair of Pasture, Corne and Wood, I went over *Use*, and entred *Cawood*, a very fair Castell longg- ing to the Archbishop of *Torke*, and ther is a preati Village.

From thens to *Shirburne*, a Market Town, wherin be many Pinners, a v. Miles. The Way betwene wel wooddid, and almost stil riding by a Riveret caullid *Bishop's Water*, that risith a litle a this side *Shirburne* and goith into *Use*.

In the Way betwixt I rode hard by a Parke (as I think) of the Bishops of *Torke*.

a William Parre created Baron Parre of Kendall 9. March 30. H. 8. 1538.
in the Margin of Mr. Burton's Transcript.

From *Shirburne* to *Milburne* Village a Mile, and passing from thens to *Fere brydg* upon *Aire* River a *iiii*. Miles of or more. The *Bride* ^a of an *viii*. Arches of Stone, and ther is a Village.

The Soile betwixt neere in sight plaine, wel cornid, but litle wood.

Along on the list Hond a *iii*. Miles of betwixt *Milburne* and *Feribridge* I saw the wooddi and famose Forest of *Barnesdale*, wher thay say that *Robyn Hude* lyvid like an Owlslaw.

From *Ferybridge* to *Pontfract* a Mile.

Pontfract is a fair, large Market Towne, and good occuyng in hit.

Ther is a veri fair Castel set on a Rokke of stone.

An Abbay of Blake Monkes, a Paroche Chirche, a Colledge of Prestes, a Place of Gray Freres, a faire Chapel.

Withowt the Town on the Hil, wher the goode ^b Duke of *Lancastre* was beheddid, ys a fair Chirche.

From *Pontfract* to *St. Oswauls*, a veri fair and wel buildid Howse of Chanons, *iii*. Mile be much Wooddy Grounde.

Atte *St. Oswalds* is a mervelus fair Conduct of Water and castelid hard againe the front of the Howse.

The Soile therabout riche of Wood, Pasture and Corne.

A Mile and more beyond *St. Oswaldes* I passid hard by *Mr. Burton's*, a Knight lately decefid, Park, and in hit is a fair Mansion.

And so by Wooddy and Corne Ground a *liii*. Mile to *Howton*, or *Haulston*, wher is a ruinus Maner, longging, as they saide, to the *Tempestes*.

A Mile from that, or more, I cam by *Broerle* Parke hard on the right hond, wherin is a faire Maner Place longging to the Lord *Montagle*.

And so a *ii* Mile beyond I roode over a Stone Bridge, under the whiche ran *Tarne*, a Riveret that goith (as they said) into *Dune* River betwixt *Rotheram* and *Dunescastre*.

From *Tarne* to *Rotheram* a *liii*. Miles.

I enterid into *Rotheram* by a fair Stone Bridge of *liii*. Arches, and on hit is a Chapel of Stone wel wrought.

Rotheram is a meately large Market Towne, and hath a large and fair Collegiate Chirch. The Colledge was institutid by one *Scotts*, Archbishop of *Yorke*, vtherwise caullid ^c *Rotheram*, even in the same Place wher now is a very fair Colledge sumptunly buildid of Brike for a Provost, *v*. Prestes, a

Fol. 92.

^a Is of *St.* ^b So in the Original. But *Mr. Burton* hath written *Earle* in the Margin of his Transcript. *Mr. Stowe* had writ *Earle* at first; but he afterwards struck it out and writ *Duke* after it. ^c *Thomas Rotheram* *St.*

Schole-Master in Song, and vi. Chorestes, a Schole-Master in Grammar, and a nother in Writinge.

Though betwixt *Carwoode* and *Rotheram* be good Plenti of Wood, yet the People burne much Yerth Cole, bycawse hit is plentifully found ther, and sold good chepe.

A Mile from *Rotheram* be veri good Pittes of Cole.

In *Rotheram* be veri good Smithes for all cutting Tooles. 

Betwixt *Rotheram* and *Worsop* x. long Miles the Soile partely Woody, a as specially within iii. Miles of *Worsop*, partely Pasture and partly Corne.

Within a good Mile or I cam to *Worsop* I rode thorough a Parke of Mr. *Townles* a Knight for the most abiding in *Launcestresbire*. And in this Parke is a veri praty litle Howse.

By *Worsop* is a Parke of a vi. or vii. Miles in Cumpace, longging to the Erle of *Sbrensbyry*.

Wyrkesop is caullid in sum old Writinges *Rodeford*. and the Water that goith to *Blith* Market cummith by hit.

Wilbelmus Lovetofte was the first Founder of hit in the An.D. 1103. tyme of *Anselm* Bishop of *Canterbiri* and *Gorad* Bishop of *Torke*, in *Henri* the firste Dayes. His Bloode and Inheritance cam to a Dowghter that married one *Furnivalle*. After *Furnivalles* Inheritance cam to a Doughter, the wich was married to one *Nevile*, and he had a Doughtter by hir, the wiche was married to *Talbot* the first Erle of *Salop*. And among other Childern he had *Talbot* of hir caullid *Dur de Lile*.

He had *William Huntingdon* first Prior of *Radeford* or *Wyrkesop*.

Many of the *Lovetoftes*, *Furnivalles*, and *Talbottes* buried at *Wyrkesoppe*.

Wirkesoppe is a Market [Towne, and there is a Place now invironyd with *Trees* cawlyd *The Castle Hille*.]

The Stones of the Castel were fetchid, as sum say, to make the fair Lodge in *Wyrkesoppe* Parke not yet finishid. This Erle of *Sbrensbyris* Father was aboute to have finishid hit, as apperith by much hewyd Stone lyyng there. But I am of the Opinion that the Chanons had the Ruines of the Castel Stones to make the Closures of their large Waulles.

Ther is at the South Side of the Priory Cowrt a very fair great Gate of hewyn Stone.

The Soyle, savyng a little by *Wyrkesop* to *Retheford* Market,

a As especially B. b These words in the Margin are placed by Mr. Stowe immediately after, with *Trees* cawlyd the *Castle Hille*.

is plentiful of Corne in enclosed Feeldes, but little Woodde.

From *Wirkesop* to *Newbages* by very Wooddi Ground about a Mile. *Newbages* is a Park hard on the right hond as I went longging to the King. A Mile beyond *Newbag* stil by Wood I rode over *Gerberton Brooke*.

A Mile thens passing al by plaine hethy Ground I rode over *Buddy Brooke*.

And so passing a Mile more by plaine Hethe, and ii. Miles by fair Wooddes I rode over *Rume Water*, wher in *anteriori ripa* is a Village caullid communely *Ruford* for *Rumeforde*.

A Quarter of a Mile beyond *Rumeford* Village stood a late *Rumeford* Abbay of White Monkes. The Erle of *Shenousbyri* hath hit now of the King for Exchaung of Land of his in *Ireland*.

Rume River risith by South of *Mausfeld* a v. Miles from *Rumeford* Abbay; and when the Streame cummith nere the Abbay it makith ther in a Botom a fair Lake of the same Name, and so cumming againe into a narrow Course goith to *Rumeford* Village, and, as I lernid, ther after receiwith both *Buddy Water* and *Gerberton Water*, and after with a

Bawtre.

meately long Curse goith to *Bowtre*, of sum caullid *Vantre*, a Market Town in *Notinghamshire* a v. Miles from *Dunscrope*, and so, as I hard say, into *Trent*.

Looke ther about wyther *Blith River* goith.

Fol. 93.

Almost a Mile or I cam to this Village I cam hard by *Hexgreve* Park on the right hond, and a litle beyond on the left hond I saw nere at hond Mr. *Newnams* a Knighttes Parche and preati Manor. It is in *Ketelington* Parochia.

There lyith in the Quier in an Arche an Arche-Bishop of *Yorke*.

The Bishop of *York* hath ther a pretty Palace, and the Ministers of the Chirch be wel loddegid, especially the Prebendarys.

The litle Park, alias *New Park*. *Norwood* Park.

From *Rumeford* Abbay by plaine Corny and Paster Ground to a Village a iiij. Miles of, wher I passid over a Brooke caullid (if I wel remembre) *Girt*. This Brooke goith to *Southwel* Milles, and so to *Trent*.

Southwel from thens a ii. Miles.

The Ground betwixt very fruteful of Corne.

Southwel stondith in *Notinghamshire*.

The Town by hit is meately wel buildid, but ther is no Market publike.

The Minstre of our Lady is large, but of no pleasaunt Building, but rather stronge.

The Archebishop hath iii. Parkes, but *Hexgre* is the cheffest of them.

To

LELAND'S ITINERARY.

87

To *Tbargeton* Village and Priory of Blak Chanons lately suppressid a ii. Miles by Corne Ground.

And thens a good Mile to *Oringam* Feri, wher my Horfys passid over *Trent per vadum*, and *I per cymbam*. I never saw fairer Medows then there a bothe Ripes of *Trent*.

Notingham on the right Hond b vi. Miles from *Trajectus*, and *Newarke* on the lisse Hond a iii. Miles. *Newark* to us *rip. citer. Trenta*.

After that I cam a litle beyond *Trent* I saw al Champaine Grounde *undecunque* within sight, and very litle Wood but *infinita frugum copia*.

To *Langer* Village a iii. Miles, wher hard by the Chirch is a Stone Howfe of the Lord *Scopes* embatelid like a Castel.

c Half a Mile or I cam to *Langer* I by Sir *John Chamworthe* cam by Master a Knightes Manor Place, wherabowt I saw great and mervelus fair Medows. *Chaworth* Place is caullid *Worton Hauke*.

From *Langer* by veri fair Medows and Corne ground to *Smithe*, a Brokelet that ther devidith *Notinghamshire* from *Leyrcestreshire* a iii. Myles.

Nere beyond this Brooke I passid thorough *clauson* Village in *Leyrcestresbir*.

From *clauson* to *Melton* a iii. good Miles by good Corne Ground.

Kyrkby a litle Priori of Blake Chanons upon *Wreke* Ryver ii. Miles beneth *Melton Mowbray* was a late suppressid. I hard say that one *Bellar* was Foundder thereof.

From *Melton* to *Burton Laxar*, a veri fair Hospital and Collegiate Chirch, scant a Mile.

To *Borow* Hilles more than ii. Miles.

The Place that now is cawllid *Borow Hilles* is duple dichid, and conteynith within the Diche to my Estimation a iii. score Acres. The Soile of it berith very good Corne.

First I tooke hit for a Campe of Menne of Warre, but after I plaine perceivid that hit had beene wauillid about with Stone, and to be sure pullid out sum Stones at the entering of hit, wher hath bene a great Gate, and ther found *Lyme* betwixt the Stones. But whither ther hath beene any mo

A ii. Miles beyond *Langer* I saw but far of the Castel of *Bever* on a Hy coppid Hille.

Betwixt *Trent* Ripe and *Melton* many Benes and Pefon, as yt is communely thorough al *Leyrcestresbir*.

Melton, one fair Paroche Chirch, sumtime an Hospital and Celle to *Lewes* in *Suffex*.

a There about on bothe Bankes of *Trent* St. b 6. Miles from *Trajectus*, and 4. Miles from *Newarke* on the left Hand. *Newark* to us &c. B. c Here several Things are wanting in Scowe.

Gates there then one I am not yet sure, but I coniect ye.

Very often hath be founde ther *numismata Romana* of Gold, Sylver and Brasse, and Fragmentes of al Foundations in Flowyng.

This stondeth in the very hy way bytwixt *Melton* and *London*.

To thes *Borow Hilles* every Yere on *Monday* after *White-Sunday* cum People of the Contery therabowt, and shote, renne, wraistel, dawnce, and use like other Feates of Exercyse.

Borow Village is within lesse then half a Mile of hit, and ther dwellith one Mr. *Borow* the greatest Owner there.

Borow Hilles be abowte a vii. Miles from *Leycestre*.



Remembre that *Croxton* Abbay Water rising at *Croxton* cummith into *Eye* Water *per ripam australem* about a Mile or more above *Melton*.

From *Borow Hilles* to *Laund* a v. Mile.

The *Charnworthis* were and be Founders of *Laund* Priory.

Almoſte half a Mile or I cam to *Launde* I paſſid by Maſter *Smithes* Houſe made freſch by Mr. *Radcliffe* that married *Smithes* Doughter.

The Soile *directo itinere* betwyxt *Trent* South Ripe and *Launde* is baren of Wood, but plentiful of Corne and Pasture, eſpecially abowt *Launde* Quar-ters.

But the Soyle abowt *Launde* is Wooddy, and the Foreſt of *Ly*, of ſum caullid

Lyfeld, joynithe [to *Launde* by Eſte.]

Fel. 94.

And the Soile of *Owſen* Abbay ii. Miles by Eſt North Eſte from *Launde* is alſo veri Wooddy.

The Ground a litle beyound *Launde* toward *Pipwel* is not Wooddy.

To *Haleden* a preaty Tounlet about a iiij. Miles.

To *Metburne* Village a Mile.

And almoſt a Mile to a Bridge, wher I paſſid over *Wyland* River, ther no great Streame.

Thens of to *Pipwel* Abbay abowt a iii. Miles.

The Bridg and Water of *Weland* ther devidith *Leyceſtreſhire* from *Northampton*.

From *Metburne* to within a Mile of *Pipwel* is mervelus goodly Medow.

After that I paſſid over *Weland* abowt a Mile I ſaw *Roking-bam* Caſtel ſtanding on the Brow of a Stony Hille in the utter Part of the Side of *Rokingham* Foreſt, and it ſtood a ii. Mile of on the liſte Honde.

Almoſt a Mile or I cam to *Pipwel* *Pipwel* ſtandeth in the veri I enterid into the Woode of *Rokingham* Ende of the Foreſt * of . . . Foreſt. *Pipwel* Abbay ſtandith in *Rok-ingham* Foreſt, and mo Abbays is not, *Butville*, ſumtime a Knight

nor were, as I hard say, in the Forest.

The Forest of *Rokingham* is in sum Places a ii. Miles, in sum Places but a Mile brode, and by Estimation a xiii. Miles longe.

Rokingham Castel faullith to ruine.

.. No redde Deere but falow in *Rokingham* Forest.


The Fairest Game of the Forest is seene at a Place in the Forest caullid *Launde of Benefield*".

Divers Gentilmen of veri faire Landes dwelle in Villages neere about *Pipwelle*.

Ther dwellith for the most part a Gentilman in every Village of *Northamptonshire*.

From *Pipwel* to *Ketering* Market iii. good Miles by Pasture and Corne Ground. A Mile from *Pipwelle* at *Barton* Village is the *Treffeham*s Manor Place.

From *Ketering* to *Hyham Ferres* vii. Miles. Almost a Quarter of a Mile or I cam to *Hyham Ferres* I passid over *Neene* Water.

 *Halamsbire* beginnith a ii. Mile from *Rotheram*. *Sheffild* iii. Miles from *Rotheram*, wher the Lord of *Shrensbiris* Castel is, the chefe Market Towne of *Halamsbire*. And *Halamsbire* goith one way vi. or vii. Miles above *Sheffilde* by West, yet, as I here say, a nother way the next Village to *Sheffild* is in *Darbyshire*.

Ther be many Smithes and Cuttelars in *Halamsbire*.

Eggesfeld and *Bradefeld* ii. Townelettes or Villages long to one Paroche Chirche. So by this meanes (as I was enstructid) ther be but iii. Paroches in *Halamsbire* that is of Name, and a great Chapelle.

Halamsbire hath Plenti of Woodde, and yet ther is burnid much Se Cole. Reasonable good Pasture but meate Corne.

The Erle is now Lord of *Shelfelde* Market in *Yorkshire*, and *Werksope* in *Notinghamshire*, and *Rotheram* that a late longgid to *Rafford* Abbay.

The Erle hath a Parke and a Maner Place or Lodge yn it caullid *Hardewike upon Line* a four Miles from *Newstede* Abbay.

of *Northamptonshire*, Founder of *Pippewell*. *Mowbray*, the Lord of *Rutland*, and the Lord *Souch* encrefid hit.

Ther is a Collegiate Chirch at *Hyham Ferres*, and a Grammer Schoole, and a Castel now of late clene faullen and taken downe. Ther is a Mair at *Hyham Ferres*.

Al *Halamsbire* go to the Sessions of *York*, and is countid as a Membre of *Yorkshire*.

There is a goodly Lodge or Manor Place on a Hil Top in *Shelfeld* Park.

Winfeld, or *Wensfeld*, in *Darbyshire* is but a Maner Place, but yt far passith *Sheffeld* Castel.

a These two last Words are added by Mr. Burton, and they are also inserted in his Transcript.

In *Nottinghamshire*

This Riveret from the Hedde is not alway caullid *Blith*, but as it were in the

midde way betwixt *Rodeford*, alias *Wyrkſop*, and *Blith* Market. Ther cummith a preaty Brooke into *Blith* or he cum to *Wyrkſop*.

Tikil a Market Toun with a Freres and a Ruinus Caſtel in *Nottinghamſhire* a ii. Miles beyond *Bautre*.

Notingham a great Market Town.

Newark apon *Trent*, a good Market Towne.

Ther is a goodly Houſe or more lately buildid in *Redeford*

Blith a Market Towne on *Blith* Riveret ii. Miles beyound *Wyrkſop* in the way to *Dancaſtre*.

Blith riſith in a More a v. Miles from *Wyrkſop*. So to *Wirkeſop*, and to *Blith* the Market Toun, and thens into *Dunne* River.

Bautre a Market a iii. Miles beyound *Blith* Market. and this Towne is of the Paroche of *Blith*. So that one Paroche hath ii. Market Townes.

Not far beyound *Bautre* is the Limes of *Nottinghamſhire* and *Yorkeſhire* toward *Dancaſtre*.

As the Evidence of *Blith* Abbay ſpekith there was a Caſtel about King *Wylliam Conquerors* Time at *Blithe*, the wich thei caullid in *Latine Blida*. I think that it ſtoode nere the Abbay, or els the Abbay was buildid wher the Caſtel was.

Roger Boley a Norman was the Foundder of *Blith* abowt King *William Conquerors* Time.

Mauusfeld a Market Town longig to the King in *Nottinghamſhire*. (it is yn *Shirwode*) . . . Miles from *Rotheram* in the Hy Way to *Nottingham*.

Wyrkeſoppe made a Market Town more then xxx. Yeres ago.

Retheford, of ſum foundid *Redford*, a good Market Towne within a v. Miles of *Trent* Ripe. But ther be ii. *Rethefords*, one the leſſe is caullid *Weſte Retheford*, the other is caullid *Eſt Redford*, and is the Market Towne as bigge as the other, and hath a Chirch almoſt as far as hit. [There is one Bridge upon the River that divideth the Towne from the other. *Retford* hath beene burnt] but both be ſins that reedified.

Fol. 95, 96, 97. vacant.

Thinges notable in Bedfordſhir.

Fol. 98.

Caſtel Mille is a Mile and a half byneth *Bedford*.

The Caſtelle of *Adinggreves* is on the ſame ſide that the Caſtelle Mille is on, otherwiſe caullid *Riſingbo* about a Mile lower on the Ryver toward S. *Neotes*, where is on a Hille a Diche and other Tokins of Buildinges there not 2. Balles Caſtes from the Ryver Bank.

About a Mile and a half beneth *Adinggreves* is a great Stone Bridge of an viii. Arches of Stone at *Berford*, and ther in *ulter. ripa* is a good Uplandiſch Towne.

From

From *Bedford* to *Eiton* a good Village *in ulter. ripa* about a 3. Mile, wher be seene *vestigia Castell* between the Chirch and the Ripe, and almost hard on the Ripe: and at this *Eiton* is a litle poore Bridge of Ease over the Ryver. The Ruines of *Eiton* Castelle long to my Lord *Vaulx*.

Ther wer 2. Hospitales in the Suburbe of *Bedford* by South *in citer. ripa Uxæ*. the Houses wherof and Chapelles yet stande.

S. *John's* standeth on right Hond first cumming in from South to *Bedforde*. And then on the same Hand a litle aside is S. *Leonards*.

Things notable in the Gray Freres of Bedford.

Fol. 99.

The very Original Founderes of the Gray Freres of *Bedford* was *Mabil Patebull* Lady of *Blettesho*, wher now Syr *John S. John* dwelleth, and of *Stoke*, as sum say, in *Lincolnsbir* a 4. Miles a this side *Grantebam* in *Lincolnsbir*, and this *Stoke* longith now to Master *S. John*.

*Hic jacet D^a. Mabilla Pate-
shulle, Dn^a de Blettesho, is.
fundatrix hujus loci.*

She was biried under a flat Stone.

This *Mabil* was byried at the South Side of the High Altare under an Arche.

Ther was also buried on the Northe Side of the High Altare, under a plain Stone, one of the Lord *Mowbrays*.

And one *Quene Elenor* was buried right afore the High Altare under a flat Stone of Marble with an Image of plaine Plate of Brasse encrounid.

Richard Hastings, an Esquier, Chaumberlayn to *Edward* the 3. was buried on the North Side of the Quier in a low Tumbe.

Syr *Richard Iremcester* was biried in the Midle of the Body of the Chirch: And this *Iremcester*, as it is said, made the Body of the Chirch of the Graye Freres. *Blake S. John* a of late tyme was buried b of the Quier by *Hastinges*.

The Freres stand flat in the North Est of the Towne.

Ex libro Folcardi Monachi Eccl. Chrifci Cantuar. quem scripsit rogante Aldredo Archiepiscopo Ebor.

Abbas de Swina invitatus ad anniversarium diem S. Joannis de Beverlaco a Brithuno Abbate Beverlacenfi.

Monialis quadam de Esch.

a Of late was buried ther. The Freres &c. St. b In the Quire by *Hastinges* B.

Ketellus
scripsit stylo,
ut ea fere-
bant tem-
pora, ornato.

Gulielmus, qui & Ketellus dictus, Clericus S. Joannis Beverlacenſis, ſcripſit libellum de miraculis S. Joannis, & conſecravit opusculum Th. præpoſito ejusdem, & cujus libello Folchardus multa deſumpſit.

Deſtructa urbe Ebor. & agris vicinis à Gul. Baſtard & ejus exercitu, multi confugerunt Beverlacum tanquam ad aſylum. Sed Gul. rex & ejus exercitus miraculo cujuſdam militis Nor-
manni deterriſi Beverlacenſes intactos reliquerunt.

Æthelſtanus rex aſylum Beverlaci inſtituit. Deira clauditur Derwenta flu. Humbro flu. & mare [l. mari] orient.

Robertus de Stutevilla dominus de Cotingham temp. Steph.

Adſutus erat libro Folchardi liber incerti auctoris, ſed viri, ut videtur, Ebor. de rebus ab Æthelſtano Beverlaci geſtis, & de miraculis D. Joannis à tempore Gul. Conqueſtoris.

Fol. 100.

Taken out of a Rolle at Maſter Garters.

Clarence.

Richemont. Duke de Clarence, Counte de Richemont, Signior des Iſles de Gernſey & Garſey, & Graunt Chaumbrelaine de Angle Terre.

Gloceſtre.

Duk de Gloceſtre, Coneſtable & Admiral de Angleterre, & Gardein de Weſte Marches devers Eſcoſſe.

Norfolk.

Duke de Norfolk, Counte Mareſchal de Warein, Surrey & de Nottingham, Graund Marchal d' Angleterre, Signior de Moubray, de Segrave, & Gower.

Bukingham.

Kembal-
toun.

Duke de Bukingham, Counte de Stafford, Herford, Northampton & de Perche, Signior de Brekenok, de Kembalton & de Tunbrige.

Rivers.

Counte Rivers Signior de Scales & de Nucle, & Gouvernour de Ile de Wight.

Nicolaus
Upton.

Nicolaus Upton Legulejus, Canonicus Sarum & Wellenſis Eccleſiæ, dedicavit Humfrido duci Gloceſtriæ volumen de re militari diviſum in quatuor libros ſeu partes. Ultimo autem libro traſtabat de Armis ſive Inſignibus illuſtrium Virorum Angliæ.

Stilus Humfridi Ducis ibidem.

Filius, frater, patruſque Regum, Dux Gloceſtriæ, Comes Penbrochiæ, Mag. Camerarius Angliæ.

Fol. 101.

Theſe Things folowing I lernid of the Vicar or Perſon of Corbridge at Newcaſtel.

Corbridg about a xi. Miles from Newcaſtelle: But to go to it the next way from Dureſme it is not paſt a 16. or 18. Miles.

Corbridge

Corbridge is on the same Ripe of *Time* that *New Castle* is.

The Chirch of *Corbridge* is dedicate onto S. *Andre*.

The Personage was ons impropriate to the Priory of *Tymouth*, fins by Exchange to *Cairluel*.

The Toun at this tyme is ful meanely buildid.

The Names of diverse Stretes that hath beene there yet hath Names, as old People there testifie, and great Tokens of old Foundations be yet founde there, and also *Numismata Ro*.

The Stone Bridge that now is at *Corbridge* over *Time* is larg, but it is set sumwhat lower upon *Time* then the olde Bridg was.

Ther be evident Tokens yet seene where the olde Bridge was, and therabout cummith downe a praty Broke on the same Side that a that the Toun is on, and hard by it, and goit into *Time*. I thing verely that this Broke is caullid *Corue*, though the Name be not welle knowen there, and that the Toun berith the Name of it. *Celus Ro.*

By this Broke as among the Ruines of the olde Town is a Place caullid *Colecester*, wher hath beene a Forteres or Castelle. The peple there say that ther dwellid yn it one *Toton*, whom they fable to have beene a Gygant.

There is no Bridge on *Tyme*, as I remembre, bytwixt *Newcastle* and *Corbridge*.

As far as I can perceyve by the Boke of the Life of S. *Oswin* the Martyr *Colebrige* is alway put ther for *Corbridge*. *Colebridge.*

There appere Ruines of Arches of a Stone Bridge over *Tyme* River, at Castelle longging to the Erle of *Westmerland* a 3. Miles lower on the Ryver then *Corbridge*. *Fol. 102.*

^b *Chipchace* Bridge of on *Tyme*. *

Mounbowcher was a Man of fair Landes in *Northumbrelande*: *Moun-* and Doctor *Davelle* told me that the Hospitale yn *Newcastle* hath yet Landes of his Gifte. *boucher.*

The *Rudhams* were Men of fair Landes in *Northumbrelande* about *Tylle* Ryver, ontyl one of them having to Wife one of the *Hamsfawville* Doughters killid a Man of Name, and thereby lost the principale of 600. Markes Landes by Yere. So that at this Tyme *Rudham* of *Northumbreland* is but a Man of mene Landes. *Rudham.*

Hastlrig of "*Northamptonshir*" hath about a 50. li. Lande in *Northumbreland* and *Esselington*, wher is a pratie Pile d is "*Hastlrigges*, and one of the *Colinwooddes* dwellith now in it, and hath the other Site of his Landes.

^a Deff St. ^b *Chipchace* Bridge on *Tyme* B. ^c Mr. Burton hath drawn a Line under this word and written in the Margin over againt it *Leicestershire* of *Noufeley*. ^d Legt of.

*Tame Ry-
ver.*

The Ryver of *Tame* risith a 10. Miles by South West with-
in the Land, and cummith into *Tyne* aboute a Mile above
Getisbed, and not far byneth *Ravenfworth* Castelle.

*Tarset Ca-
stcl.*

Tarset Castelle Ruines in *Northumbreland* hard by North
Tyne long now to the Lord *Borow*.

*Gray sus-
picious adul-
terii cum
Regina Sco-
tia.*

There was one of the *Grays* of *Northumbreland* a Man of
greate Brute in the Tyme of *Edwarde* the 4. that was suspect
with the Quene of *Scottes* of Adulterie. Wherapon he bey-
ing accusid of a Gentilman of *Scotteland* cam with a Band,
as it is saide, of a 1000. Men to *Edingborow*, and there caste
down his Glove to fight in the Listes with his Accuser: but
he departid withowte fighteting; yet was it supposid, That
Gray was not accusid therof withoute a Cawle.

*Herbotelle.
The Divi-
sion of the
Herbotelles
Landes.*

The *Herbotelles* Landes in *Northumbreland*, that was a 300.
Markes by the Yere, cam of late Dayes to 2. Doughters,
wherof the one was married to Syr *Thomas Percy*, that was
for Treason hangid at *Tiburne*. The other was married to
Fitten of *Chestersbir*. Mr. Doctor *Davel* told me that the
Limes of the Bishoprike of *Duresme* goith beyond the Mouth
on *Darwent* up apon *Trente* even to the Paroch of *Rytoun*.



*Fol. 103.
Doctor Da-
velle.*

A Pile or Castelet at *Bowes* on *Watheling* Streate.

The *Davelles* cam owte of *Normandie*, and fins they have
be Men of greate Possessions yn the North Partes of *England*.
But they cam in *Edwarde* the 2. tyme to Decay and Ruine.
For the chief of the *Davelles*, that was Syr *Loson Davelle*
and Syr *Hugh Davelle*, both Barons (as Mr. Doctor *Davelle*
sayith, but sufficiently to me provid not,) toke *Thomas Earle*
of *Lancaster* and the Barons Part agayne *Edwarde* the 2. and
Peter Gaveston, wherapon *Davelles* Landes were attaintid
and sparkelid.

Yet remainid of the Name 4. or 5. younger Brethern, that
after got meane Landes: and one of them after in Descent
consumid a 100. li. Landes by the Yere in *Notinghamshire* in
mere Hauking and Hunting.

There yet remayne meene Gentilmen of the name.

The principal Land and Habitation of the *Davelles* was
about *Pontefracste* in *Yorkeshire*.

Much of the *Gasciynes* Lande and the Landes of *Trnewbit*,
alias *Turwit*, of *Lincolnsbir*, longid to the *Davelles*.

The Name of the Originale House of the *Davelles* yet re-
mainith yn *Normandie* aboute the Partes, as I have heard, of
Alaunsun.

Roger * *Thorton* the great riche Marchaunte of *Newcastle*

* In Mr. Stowes Transcript there is this Addition in the Margin, viz. This
Thorton was at the fyrst very poore, and, as the People report, was a Pedler,
and of hym to this day they reherse this Ryme:

in *Edwarde* the 4. *Dayes*, by whom the *Lomeleys* Landes were greatly augmented, as by Mariage of his Doughter and Heyre, buildid *S. Katerines* Chapelle, the Towne Hauille, and a Place for pore Almose Menne by *Sand Hille Gate* a litle lower then *Newcastle Bridge* on the very Ripe of *Tyne* within the Toun of *Newcastle*.

This *Roger Thornton* was the richest Marchaunt that ever was dwelling in *Newcastle*.

One *John Warde* a riche Marchant of *Newcastle* made a * *Maison dieu* for xii. poore Men, and xii. poore Women by the *Augustine* Freres in *Newcastle*.

One *Christopher Brigham*, a Marchant of *Newcastle*, made of late a litle Hospital by the *Gray* Freres in *Newcastle*.

The Waulles of *Newcastle* were begon, as I have harde, in King *Edwarde* the firste Day, as I harde, by this Occasion. A great riche Man of *Newcastle* was taken Prisoner by the *Scottes* owt of the Town self as it is reportid. Wherapon he was raunfornid for a greate Sum: and returning home he began to make a Waulle on the Ripe of *Tyne* Ryver from *Sandebille* to *Pandon Gate* and beyound into the Towne agayne the *Augustine* Freres.

Fol. 104.

The Refidew of the Marchauntes of the Toun seying this Towardnes of one Man, sette to their helping handes, and continuid ontylle the hole Toun was strongly about waulld; and this Worke was finishid in *Edwarde* the 3. *Dayes*, as I have harde.

The Strength and Magnificens of the Wauling of this Towne far passith al the Waulles of the Cities of *England* and of most of the Townes of *Europa*.

Fol. 105. vacat.

Prior *Castel* of *Dyrham* the last save one buildid the Toure in *Farne* Isleland for Defence owt of the Grounde. Ther was a Chapel and a poore Houfe afore.

Fol. 106.

Ther was a Houfe of Chanons at *Ovingeham* apou *Tyne* agayne *Prudebow* on the other side of *Tyne*, a Master and 3. Chanons Celle to *Hexham*. *Hunfranville* gave the Personage of *Ovingeham* to *Hexham* that they should find certen Chanons ther.

Morley of *Morpeth* was ons Lord of *Wercworth* Castel on
† *Coket Mouth*.

In at the *Westgate* came Thonton [r. Thornton or Thorton] in
With a happen hapt in a *Rams Skynn*.

In Mr. Stowe's Transcript 'tis written here, and below, Thornton.

* *Defunt* B. † *Sic* Ant. *Cokellmouth* B.

Dr. Davel

Dr. *Davel* told me, That *Antony de Bek* buildid or re-
newid *Kensington*, as he hath hard, and gave it to King or
Prince. He buildid *Duresius Place* in *London*.

Fol. 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112. vacant.

Fol. 113.
Richemont
is pavid.

Richemont Towne is waullid, and the Castel on the River
Side of *Swale* is as the Knot of the Cumpace of the Waulle.
In the Waul be. iii. Gates. *Frenchgate* yn the North Parte
of the Towne, and is the most occupied Gate of the Towne.
Finkel-gate Gate. *Bargate*. al. iii. be downe. *Vestigia* yet
remayne. In the Market Place is a large Chapel of the *Tri-
nite*. the Cumpace of the ruinus Waulles is not half a Mile
about. So that the Towne Waulle cumpasith litle but the
Market Place, the Howses about hit and Gardens behind
them. There is a Suburbe withowt *French Gate*. *Finkel-
street* Suburbe strait West from the Market Place and *Barg-
gate* Suburbe. But *Frenchgate* Suburbe is almost as bygge as
bothe the other Suburbes. In *Frenchgate* Suburbe is the Pa-
roch Chirch. of al. the hole Towne. A litle beyonde the
Ende of *Frenchgate-freate* is, or was, a late a Chapel of a
Woman. *Anachorete*. *Bargate* Suburbe cummith down to
the Bridge Ende of *Swale*, the wich Bridge is sumtime
chaynid. A this side the Bridge is no Building. In this Sub-
urbe is a Chapel of S. *James*. At the Bakke of the *French-
gate* is the Grey Freres, a litle withowte the Waulis. Their
Howse, Medow, Orchard, and a litle Wood is waullid yn.
Men go from the Market Place to hit by a Posterne Gate.
There is a Conduete of Water at the Grey Freres, els there
is none in *Richemont*. Not far from the Freres Waul is a
Chapel of S. *Antony*. Al. the Towne and Suburbes be on
the farther Side of *Swale*.

The Castel is nere hand as much yn Cumpace as the Cir-
cuite of the Town Walle. But now it is in mere Ruine.

The Celle of S. *Martine* is on the hither Side. [of *Swale*
litle more then a thousand Fotte from the *French-Gate*
Suburbe.]

Midleham longgid to the Erle of *Warwike*. *Richard* the
iii. lay at it, and collegiatid the Chirch there. But *Henry*
the vii. toke the new College Land awaye.

Midleham upon Ure River *ripa cite-
riori* is a Market Toun; and is kept
on *Tuesday*. The Toun it self is
smawle, and hath but one Paroche
Chirch. It hath beene, as sum wene,
a Collegiate Chirch. The Parson is yet
caullid the *Dean* of *Midleham*. The
Toun is set on a Hille Side. The greate

Hil above hit more then a Mile of, is cawllid *Penbil*, and is
countid the hieft Hille of *Richemontshire*. *Midleham* Castel
joynith harde to the Toun Side, and is the fairest Castel of

Richemont-

Richemontsbire next *Bolton*, and the Castel hath a Parke by hit caullid *Sonskue*, and a nother caullid *Westparke*, and the third caullid *Gaunelesse* half a Mile of. *Westparke* and *Gaunelesse* be wel woddid.

There is at the Est Ende of *Middleham* a litle Hospitall with a Chapel of *Jesus*.

Vensale is a litle poore Market in *ripa superiore Uri*. It standith not far from the *Westparke* Ende of *Middleham*. The Houses of these two Tounnes be partly flatid, partly thakkid.

Grenton is a litle Market Towne *ripa citer. Suale* a vi Miles West above *Richemont*.

The Market is of Corne and Linyng. Cloth for Men of *Suadale*, the wich be much usid in digging Leade Owre.

On eche side of *Suadale* be greate Hilles where they digge. Litle Corne growith in *Suadale*.

Keterik Bridge self hath but one House as an Yn.

Keterik Towne is a Mile lower in *citer. ripa Swale*. It is now a very poore Towne, and is half a Quarter of a Mile from the River Side. At *Keterik* is now no Market. Ther is a Place caullid *Keterik Swart* or *Sandes* hard by *Keterik* Chirch, and ther about be *quedam indicia* of olde Buildinges, and Digginges of old squarid stones.

Richemont Castel.

Fol. 114.

Killanby Castel Ruine in *ripa citer. Suale* about a iii. Miles beneth *Keterik* Bridge. It longgid to the *Conyeux*.

Horneby Castel a iii. Miles from *Suale*, and a ii. Miles South from *Keterik*, and iii. Miles North West from *Middleham* upon *Ure*. *Horneby* chethest House of the Lord *Coniers*.

* *Snape* a goodly Castel in a Valley longing to the Lorde *Lantimer*, and ii. or iii. Parkes welle woddid abowt hit. It is his chefe Howse, and stondith a ii. Mile from *Great Tanfelde*. In the Parkes of; *Snape* be Pooles.

Great Tanfelde, wher is a Castel on a Banke longging to the Lorde *Parre*, the Lord *Marmion*, and so cam to the *Fitzbughs*.

Bolton a very fair Castel in *Suadale* stonding on a Balk, and underneth is a litle Broke. It is within a Mile of the farther Side of *Ure* Water, and (as I lernid) a iii. Miles from *Suale*. It is the chethest Howse of the Lorde *Scrope*. Ther is no Tounne hard by it. *Wensla* litle Market is a ii. Miles of by Est.

Ravenstwathe Castel in a Mares Grounde and a Parke on a litle hangging Ground by hit. It is a iii. Miles by North

west from *Richmont*, and thereby is a pretty Village. The Lord *Perre* is Owner thereof. and by hit cummish a Bekke caullid *Rivensworth Bekke*.

There appere great Ruines in a Valley of a Howse or a litle Castell at *Aldrich* Village, and thereby rennith a Bekke. It standith a ii. Miles South from *Perse* Bridge on *Tese*.

Caldwell is so caullid of a litle Font or Spring, by the Ruines of the olde Place, and so rennith into a Bekke half a Quarter of a Mile of. This Bekke rennith thens to *W-burg*, and a v. Miles of to *Tese*, *ripa* *Wey*. This *Tese* risith [in a Marishe about a ii. Myle Southe West above *Caldwell*.]

There appere Ruines of like Buildings at *Casselsville* Village a ii. Miles West from *W-burg*.

And betwixt thes two Villages appere diverse Hilles cast up by Hand, and many Dikes, wherof sum be filled with Water, and sum of the Dikes appere about *S. John's*, that is Paroch Church to both the aforesaid Villages. The Dikes and Hilles were a Campe of Men of Warre, except Menne mighte think they were of Ruines of sum old [Towne. The] more likeli-

hood is that it was a Campe of Men of Warre.

Syr *James Norwiche* hath a very goodly Howse caullid *Nappe* in *Wensford*. *Wensford* and the Soke about is very Hilly, and berith litle Corne, but norissh many Bekes. *Wensford*,

as sum say, taketh Name of *Wensford* Market. For *Wensford* standith on the hither Side of *Ore*, and straithe on the further Side beginnith *Wensford*.

Vennones Men of *Wensford*.

Nappe is about a vii. Miles West from *Wensford* Market, but commonly it is caullid *No Castell*.

Bisbops Dale longeth to the King, and yn the Hilles about hit be Redde Deer. In Raire Winters the Deere kepe there, in Winters they forsake the extreme Colde and Barennes of them.

Bisbops Dale lying by *Ore* in *ripa* *Ore*, and containing a forte of greate Felkes with Dere lyth South West within a Quarter of a Mile of *Nappe*. So that this Dale lieth upward Weste betwixt the upper Partes of *Ore* and *Sunderdale*.

Mr. *Bowls* hath a litle Howse a iii. Miles Northward from *Kewick*.

Mr. *Gummers* of *Mark* hath a faire Place at *Mark* Village within a Quarter of a Mile of *Sund ri pa* *Wey*. ii. Miles be West from *Richmont*.

S. Henry Gustyke dwelleth at a pretty Place caullid *Sadbyri* having a pretty Parke, and a litle Lake in hit. It is a iii. Miles be North from *Richmont*.

Mr. *Padsey* hath a Place at *Burford* an Arrow Shot from *Tese*

Tese in ripa citer. and is a vi. Miles beneath *Barnardes Castel*.

Master Rakely hath a Place caullid *Mortham* a litle beneath *Greentrey Bridge* almost on the Mouth of *Greentrey*.

M. Frank of *Knighten* hath a preti Place caullid *Knigthen* v. Miles North from *Richemont*.

Wulif a meane Gentleman dwellith at a litle Village caullid *Wulif*.

[They] sey that *John Wulif Martians* [was borne at *Spreff-wel* a poore Village a good Myle from *Richemont*.]

Abbayes and Priories on Suale.

Fol. 115.

Marik a Priory of *Blake Nunnes* of v. Miles above *Richemont*. the Foundation of the *Askes*. It stond- *Grenton* is a Mile above *Marik*. ith *ripa ulter*.

Syr Rafe Bowmar hath a Place at *Marik Town* stonding on a Hille Side half a Mile from the Priory stonding in a Botom.

Ellerton, ab alnis dictum, a Priory of White clothid Nunnes *Monache* stonding in a Valle *in ripa citer*. a Mile beneath *Marik Priory*. *Cisterienses*.

S. Martines Priory a Celle to *S. Mari* Abbey of *Yorke* *in ripa citer*. a litle beneath *Richemont*.

S. Agathes an Abbey of White Chanons *ripa ulter*. a litle beneath *S. Martines*. The Lorde *Scrope* was Founder there.

Urivallu

Apon Ure.

Gervaulx Abbey of White Monkes *ripa citeriori* a ii. Miles beneath *Middleham*.

Lord *Marnion* was the firste Founder, whose Landes cam to the *Fitzhughes*, and so to the *Parres*.

Apon Cover.

Coverham a Howse of White Chanons *in ripa ulter*. scante ii. Miles from *Middleham* by West.

There was good finging in *Coverham*.

Apon Skel.

Fountains Abbey of White Monkes yn *Richemontshir*.

Apon Tesc.

Egleston, citer. ripa, a Priory of White Chanons, a Mile beneath *Barnardes Castel* that is on the farther Ripe. About a Quarter of a Mile beneath *Egleston* is a faire Quarre of Blak Marble spotted with White, in the very Ripe of *Tesc*.

Varium Marmor.

Ther is no Collegiate Church in *Richemontshire*.

Ther be ii. Deaneries *Keterik* and *Richemont*.

The Archidiaconry of *Richemont* hath goodly Revenews, and hath a peculiar Jurisdiction in *Richemontshire* as exempte from the Bishop.

Torevalx Abbey of White Monkes.

Munnamonketon on *Nidde*.

Rivers of Name in Richemontshire.

The *Barningams* in times past had great Landes.

By *Gretey* Bridge is a Park of the Lord *Scropes* caullid *Briguel Parke*, Latinè *brevis Mons*.

Gretey cummith by a Village cawllid *Barningam in citer. ripa*, wher dwellich a meane Gentilman Manne cawllid *Barningam*. Thens to *Gretey* Bridg about ii. Miles, where be *aliquot diverforia*. Thens to *Mortham*, Mr. *Rokesby* Place, *in ripa citer*. scant a Quarter of a Mile from *Gretey* Bridge, and not a Quarter

of a Mile beneth into *Tese*.

Wiske River cummith thorowg *Wisk bridg*, wher is no Howsing, to *Danby in citer. ripa*, a prati Tounlet in *Richemontshire* a iiii. Mile, and of the River is caullid *Danby Wiske*. then to *Northalreton* about a ii. Miles of *in ulter. ripa*. so downe to *Kirkby* Village a Miles, and after into *Swale*.

Leming to us ward is a v. Mile a this side *Keterik* Bridg yn the way betwixt *Richemont* and *Yorke*.

Ther is a Broke hereabowt caullid *Leminges Bek* cumming from *Bedal in citer. ripa*, a fair Market Toun, and next to *Richemont* felt in the Sheere. Thens to *Leming* Village.

Swale above *Grenton* kepith one Botom a Myles, and above that is encrefid of many Springes resorting to *Swaledale*.

The Broket of *Applegarthdale* cummith into *Swale per ripam ulteriorem* a litle beneth *Marske* Mr. *Coniers* Place.

There is no Vale, as I here, in *Richemontshir* that is caullid *Uresdale*, but the Dale that *Ure* first rennith [to] is caullid *Wensedale*.

Ther be sum that say *Ure* risith at *Mossmore* yn *Richemontshire*.

Skel cummith on the one Side of *Ripon*, and *Ure* on the other.

In the Egge of *Swaledale* is a preaty

Water cumming thoroug ^{Applegarth} *Arclegarthdale*.

Ure cummith thoroug *Wensedale* long-ing to *Richemontshir*. Thens to *Middleham*. So to *Yorevalx* Abbay a ii. Miles. To *Tanfeld* Village a vi. Miles of *in ulter. ripa*, wher is a Castel of the Lorde *Parrs*, and a greate Wooddy Parke. So to *Little Tanfeld* a Mile on the same Ripe, wher *Werkesop* the Herald dwel-lith. Hither, as I here, both sides of *Ure* be in *Richemontshire*. From *Little Tanfeld* to *Ripon* aboute a iii. Myles. So to *Borow* Brigde.

Cover River risith, as I here say, in *Craven* side, [neere *Skale* Parke] and so cumming down [a 2. or 3. Miles keepeth above a Place] caullid *Coverdale*, [and so cometh by St. *Si* Chappell to *Coverham*, and soe into *Ure*.]

Fol. 116. Mr. *Place* dwellith at a Place caullid *Hanneby* a vii. Miles North Est from *Richemont*. Mr.

Mr. *Lasselles* dwellith at a faire Place by *Danby* on *Wiske* a Tounlet.

Mr. *Keterik* dwellith at *Stanewich* having a preaty Place. It is half a Mile Est from *Cawdewelle* Village, wher is seene the Campe of Men of Warre.

Tese pene à fontibus, and so cumming downe by gesse a The Limes xviii. Miles *ripa citeriori* devidith *Richemontshire* from the be North. Bisshoprike.

Wiske Bridge a iii. Miles *à ripa citer.* of *Tese* devidith *Richemontshire* from *Cliveland*.

There is a Place an viii. Mile plaine West from *Bowis*, (*Bowis* is viii. Miles almost ful West from *Richemont* Toun) a Thorough-fare in *Richemontshire* cawlied *Maiden Castel*, where is a greate rounde Hepe a 60. Foote in Cumpace

of rude Stones, sum smaul, sum bygge, and be set *in formam pyramidis*; and yn the Toppe of them al ys set one Stone *in conum*, beyng a Yard and a half in length. So that the hole may be countid an xviii. Foote hy, and ys set on a hille in the very Egge of *Stanemore*. And this is a limes betwixt *Richemontshire* and *Westmerlande*.

A Quarter of a Mile North from *Maiden Castel* is a Bek that goith into *Tese*.

Arkengarth dale liith most up North, and bereth sum Bygge and Orys, litle or no Woodde, and is devidid from *Sualedale* by a Bekk caullid after the Dale.

Sualedale litle Corne and much Gresse, no Wodd but Linge, and sum Nutte Trees. the Woodde that they brenne their Leade is brought owte of the Parte of the Shire, and owte of *Dirhamshir*.

Uredale veri litle Corne except Bygg or Otes, but plentiful of Gresse in Communes.

Coverdale is worse then *Sualedale* or *Uresdale* for Corne, and hath no Woodde but about *Coverham* Abbay.

Bisshops Dale liyth right West at the Hedde of *Coverdale* more up into *Westmerland* having no Corn but Deere. In these Dales and the greate Hilles aboute them is very litle or no Woodde.

The hole Cuntery of *Richemontshire* by Este from the Hylles and Dales ys plentiful of Whete, Rye and meately good Medowes and Wooddes.

There is a praty Car or Pole in *Bisshops Dale*.

The beste Woddes liyth be Est of *Suale* and *Ure* Rivers.

There is Plenty of good Stone to be squarid in very many Places of *Richemontshire*. The Shire hath Plenty of Tyllage.

In the Dales of *Richemontshire* they burne Linge, Petes and Turffes.

In Places where they cutte downe Linge good Graffe springith for the Catel for a Yere or ii. until the Ling overgrow hit.

In the Dales of *Richemontshire* they burne Linge, Petes and Turflies.

In Places where they cutte downe
Linge good Graffe springith for the
Carel for a Yere or ii. until the Ling
overgrow hit.

There be no Cole Pittes in *Richemont*; yet the Easterly Partes of *Richemontshire* burne much Se Coles brought owt of *Dyrhamshire*.

**The End of the Fifth Volume of
Mr. LELAND's Itinerary.**

A Letter

A Letter containing an Account of some Antiquities between WIND- SOR and OXFORD.

SIR,

§. 1. **B**EING so happy as to enjoy your *Conversa-* The Occa-
tion about an *Hour* three Years since, amongst sion of this
other Things, you were pleas'd to mention Letter.
some *Observations* you had made in your
Journey between *Windsor* and this *Place*. Some
of them agreed in a great measure with those which I had
made sometime before, and for that reason you desir'd me
to write to you, as soon as I had any *spare time*, a short Ac-
count of them, that you might consider them at your *Lei-*
sure, and remitt them into your *Notes* of the other *Counties*
of *England*. In compliance therefore with your *Request*, I
send you what my memory at present suggests to me, toge-
ther with several *Occasional Remarks* and *Reflections*, which as
they cannot but be kindly receiv'd by a Person of your
known *Candour* and *Humority*, so I am very sensible that
they will receive divers *valuable Improvements* from that large
Stock of *Materials* which you have been laying together
with great *Diligence* and equal *Skill* for the space of several
Years.

§. 2. The first *Place* you told me you stopp'd at,
after you left *Windsor*, was a little *Village* situated
about six Miles from it, call'd *Shottesbrooke*, or, as
I find it written in the old *Valor Beneficiorum*, *Sot-*
tesbrooke *; which *Valor* was made about the 17th.
Year † of King *Edward* the First's Reign, and we
have an excellent Copy of it in the *Bodlejan* Library,
which was written much about that time, and formerly be-
long'd to Sir *Henry Spelman*. In this *Place* you inform'd me
you saw nothing hardly worth remarking, but some *Remains*
of a small *Religious House*, concerning which however you
said you had not found any thing of note, either in *printed*

Shottesbrooke a Village
near *Windsor*. An Ex-
cellent MS. of the old
Valor Beneficiorum. A
small Religious House
at *Shottesbrooke*.

* *Sottesbroc* in *Domes-day Book*; but *Schotesbroke* in the *Evidences* I shall
mention by and by. † See *Ranulph. Cestriens. sub an. Dom. MCCLXXXIX.*
17. Ed. I.

or *written* Books, but that it's *Valuation* before the *Dissolution*, according to the *Tables* of Mr. *William Burton*, the *Leycestershire* Antiquary, (printed in Mr. *Speed's* History of *England*) and Sir *William Dugdale*, or rather Mr. *Roger Dodsworth*, (printed in the first Volume of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*) was 33l. 18s. 8d. and that the Learned Dr. *Tanner* in his *Notitia Monastica*, p. 7, 8. tells us, that the *Original Writings* relating to this *Place* were then (*An. MDCXCIV.*) in the Hands of *WILLIAM CHERRY*, Esq; Lord of the *Manour* of *Shottesbrooke*.

Dr. *Tanner* has committed a small *Mistake* about the *Writings* relating to this *College*; most of which were in *MDCXCIV.* in the Hands of Mr. *Stephen Edwards*. They are since come to *FRANCIS CHERRY*, Esq.

§. 3. Now as to what Dr. *Tanner* has said concerning those *Writings*, upon Inquiry about nine Years since, I found it to be a *Mistake*, most of them being then in the Hands of Mr. *Stephen Edwards* of *White-Waltham*, who procur'd them by his near Relation to the *Weldons* (to whom the Lands of the *College* of *Shottesbrooke* once belong'd,) and he was afterwards pleas'd to communicate several of them to me; which are since (by Mr. *Edwards's* Leave and Permission) come into the Hands of *FRANCIS CHERRY*, Esq. Son to the said Mr. *WILLIAM CHERRY*. I have got a Transcript of most of them by me, and they will be of use hereafter to such *Persons* as have Courage and Resolution (and are withal qualify'd with *Learning*, *Judgment* and *Industry*) to undertake the Publication of another Volume of the *Monasticon*.

The Foundation of the *College* and *Chanterie* of *Shottesbrooke*, with the State thereof 'till the 16th. year of King *Richard II.*

§. 4. From these *Writings* it appears that Sir *William Trussell* of *Cubleston* in *Staffordshire*, Knight, (Cousin-German to Sir *William Trussell*, Knight, who pronounc'd the Sentence of *Deposition* against King *Edward II.* *) in the year *MCCCXXXVII.* being the 11th. year of the Reign of King *Edward III.* founded here a *College* and *Chanterie* for one *Warden*, five *Priefts* or *Chaplains* †, and two *Clerks*, appropriating thereto the Church of *Shottesbrooke* by Virtue of *Apostolical Letters*. This *College*, with the *Church* and *Chanterie*, was dedicated to St. *John Baptist*, and Sir *William* took care to have it sufficiently endow'd; but having continued for some Years, it was at length reduc'd to such a *deplorable Condition* by *Fire* and other *Accidents*, that the *Priefts* and *Clerks* quite relinquish'd it, none remaining but Mr. *John Bradford* the *Warden*. Upon which the said King *Edward*, toward the latter

* See *Knyghton's Hist. de Eventibus Anglia*, at the End of King *Edward II.* Also *Grafton's Chron.* *Stowe's Annals*, &c. † If the *Rents* would bear it there were five more to be added; but they were not to exceed that Number.

End of his Reign, taking these *Disasters* into his Royal *Consideration*, gave Licence for the *Impropriation* of the Church of *Battlesden* in *Berks* to it, which accordingly was done in the Year *MCCCLXXX*. soon after the King's Death. Other *Benefactions* were afterwards made to it, and King *Richard II.* in the 16th. Year of his Reign granted Licence to the *Warden and Colledge* to purchase new *Lands and Tenements*.

§. 5. When I formerly look'd over some of Mr.

Ashmole's Papers in his *Museum* at *OXFORD*, I found that he had noted that this Church with the Colledge was founded by Sir *John Trussell*, Kt. (Elder Brother to Sir *William*) and *Maud* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *William Butler*, Lord of *Wemme*, and that they were both buried here. I suppose this Mistake arose from want of Inspection into the *Chartularies*, whence it plainly appears, that Sir *William* himself was sole Founder, without mention of his Wife as joyntly concern'd in it, he being at that time, I believe, unmarried. And 'tis not Sir *John* and his Lady, but Sir *William* and his Lady, (Sister to *Edward Butler*, Brother to the abovesaid Sir *William*) that lye buried here, their Monument, erected against the North Wall of the North Cross of the Church, being now to be seen. He lyes wrapt up in *Lead*, and she in *Leather* at his Feet, as appears from a Defect in the Wall. They had Issue one Son, nam'd *John*, who dy'd *sine prole*, and one Daughter, nam'd *Margaret*, Wife to Sir *Foulk Pembrug*, Kt. She dy'd in the third year of the Reign of *Henry IV.* (*An. Dom. MCCCCI.*) and likewise lyes bury'd here in the North Cross. For on the Verge of a fair Marble Grave-Stone (having the Figure of a Lady in the Habit of those Times, cut in Brass) is the following Epitaph to her Memory :

A Mistake of Mr. *Ashmole*. Sir *William Trussell* and his Lady buried in *Shottesbrooke Church*. As also their Daughter *Margaret*. Her Epitaph.

Icey gist Dame MARGARET, qui fust le femme mon-
sieur F . . . Pennbrigg . . . chevalier, priez pur lui a Dieu
qu'il de salme eit pitie, et mercy. Amen.

§. 6. Now tho' the Church, as well as the College of *Shottesbrooke*, was founded by Sir *William Trussell*, (as may likewise in some measure be gather'd from the Figure of the Church, which is made in Form of a Cross, by way of Allusion to Sir *William's Arms*, which I have seen in several Manuscripts of *Heraldry*, and were formerly painted over his Sepulchral Monument, but have been since defac'd; I say notwithstanding Sir *William* built both the Church and Colledge) yet here had been a Church, tho' far less decent and beautiful, long before, and therefore he is by no means to

There had been a Church at *Shottesbrooke* before that which was founded by Sir *William Trussell*. *Shottesbrooke* originally taken out of the Parish of *White-Waltham*.

be reckon'd the *Original Founder*. This is clear not only from the old *Valor Beneficiorum*, but even from *Domesday-Book* it self. But I could never yet learn when, nor by whom, 'twas first founded. In all probability (at least 'tis my opinion at present) this *little Parish* was taken out of the next *Parish* call'd *White*, or rather *Abbot's, Waltham*, lying on the *East* side of it. In the *most early Times* *Parishes* were of a *large Extent*. Afterwards other *Churches* were taken out of them by the Lords of *Manours*, and so the Number of *Parishes* increas'd as the Lords of *Manours* were willing to erect *new Churches*; which *Liberty* was so far indulg'd and allow'd as the Lord took care to have a *Parochial Minister* settled, who should look after the *Souls* of the People within such a *Precinct* as by this *new Foundation* obtain'd the Name of a *Parish*. When Lords of *Manours* undertook such Works of *Piety*, all the *Lands, Houses* and *Tenements* belonging to such a particular *Manour* were allotted to the *new Church*, and made a *distinct Parish* from the *old* one. I take *Shottesbrooke* to have had it's *Rise* from such an occasion. The King having granted it to one of his *Favourites* (it being Part of his *Demeasnes*, and held of the *Crown* by a certain *Knight's Service* *;) in Process of Time a *Church* was erected, and all the *Lands* appertaining to the *Manour* were annex'd to it, and made a *different Parish* from the *Parish* of *White-Waltham* to which they belong'd before. Hence 'tis that several Pieces of *Ground*, as Part of the *Nokes*, Part of *Morlin Pitts*, and some *Lands* in *Bredcroft* and other *Fields*, lye in the Midst of *White-Waltham Parish*, and are surrounded by *Lands* that are acknowledg'd and confess'd to be of the *Parish* of *White-Waltham*, and yet are always reckon'd to be Part of the *Parish* of *Shottesbrooke*. These *small Parcels* of *Land* being known at that time, when the *Grant* was first made from the *Crown*, to be Part of the *Manour* of *Shottesbrooke*, when the Lord of the *Manour* came to found and erect a *Church* the *whole Manour* was (as usual) made a *Parish*, and so all these *scatter'd Lands* have been ever since accounted as Part of it.

The State of the College from Richard II. time 'till the Dissolution: Dr. William Throcmorton the last Warden.

§. 7. After King Richard II. had given leave to the College to purchase new *Lands* and *Tenements*, I find nothing more of moment about it in the *Charterularies* that I have seen and consulted; only I gather that it continu'd in a *flourishing State* 'till the time of the *Dissolution* of *Religious Houses*, and I believe the last *Warden* was Dr. *William Throcmorton* † who lyes buried

* See Appendix Num. I, II, III. † This Throcmorton took his Degree of Dr. of Laws beyond the Seas, but was afterwards incorporated with us. Vid. Athen. Oxon. Vol. I. col. 668. in

in the Church of *Shottesbrooke*. For some time since when I view'd and writ down the *Epitaphs* here, I took notice of a little rais'd *Monument* against the *North-Wall* of the *Chancel*, on the Top of which lyes the Figure in *Alabaſter* of a *Prieſt* in his *Habit*, and in the Middle this *Epitaph*:

Here lyeth William Throcmorton, Preſt, Doctor of Law, late Garden of thys Church, which deceſſyd the 12th Day of January Anno Domini 1535. on whoſe Soule Jhu have mercy. Amen.

*E terra in vilem reſoluto corpore terram,
Sanctam expecſto dei miſericordis opem.*

*Expecſto & nitidum rediviva carnis amictum,
Et tandem excelsi regna beata poli.*

§. 8. Beſides the two *Epitaphs* that I have tranſcrib'd above, there are ſome other *Monuments* and *Inſcriptions* in this Church that will very well deſerve the ſerious Conſideration of a *Chriſtian*, an *Antiquary* and a *Scholar*; but I ſhall take notice of two only at preſent, the one of a *venerable* and *holy old Man*, the other of a *moſt religious* and *virtuous Lady*. The Name of the former was *Thomas Noke* Eſq; who lyes buried in the *North-Croſs*, and over him is laid a *Marble Grave-Stone*, whereon is repreſented (in *Bräſs-Plates*) the Figure of an *old Man* in a *Gown*. On his right Hand is the *Effigies* of his firſt *Wiſe*, and on his left of his ſecond and third *Wiſe*, under whoſe *Feet* is this *Epitaph*:

The Monuments of
Mr. Thomas Noke and
the Lady Elizabeth
Morgan.

Here lyeth buried Thomas Noke, who for his great Age and vertuous Lyfe, was revered of all Men, and commonly called Father Noke, created Eſquire by King Henry the eighth. He was of Stature high and comly, and for his Excellency in Artillery made Peoman of the Crowne of England. Which had in his Lyfe three Wiſes, and by every of them ſome fruit and Offspring; and deceaſed the 21. Day of Auguſt 1567. in the Yeare of his Age 87. leaving behinde him Julyan his laſt Wiſe, two of his Brethren, one Siſter, one only Son, and two Daughters, living.

Under this *Epitaph* are the Figures firſt of three *Daughters* and one *Son*, next of three *Sons* and two *Daughters*, and laſtly of one *Daughter*. His exemplary Courſe of Life, manag'd with all the Gravity and Sanctity that is requir'd by the ſtricteſt Virtue, and yet with all the Prudence, Diſcretion and good Humour of a Gentleman, gain'd him great Honour, Eſteem and Reputation; and his Name is often mention'd with the higheſt Reſpect amongſt the *Inhabitants* of theſe Parts to this Day.

Day. He was in earnest with Religion, did all the good he was able with his *Wealth*, maintain'd an *unblemish'd Conscience*, liv'd peaceably with his *Neighbours*, and was a true *Friend to Persons of all Conditions*. This made him always *cheerful*, and mightily conduc'd to prolong his *Life*. His *Death* was very much lamented, and as there was a good Number of *People* that shew'd their Respect to him in a distinguishing manner upon that occasion, so we ought to take particular notice of that *signal Mark of Honour* paid him by the *Lady Elizabeth Hoby*, who compos'd the ensuing *Epitaph* upon him, which is engrav'd on a *Brass Plate* set near the lower End of *Mr. Noke's Grave-Stone*.

Epitaphium dominæ Elizabethæ Hobbie in mortem
Thomæ Noke.

O multum dilecte senex, pater atque vocatus,
Vel quia grandævus, vel quia probus eras.
Annos vixisti novies decem, atque satelles
Fidus eras regum, fidus erasque tuus.
Jam satis functus valeas, sed tu Deus alme,
Sic mihi concedas vivere, sicque mori.

The other *Monument* that I spoke of is one of *Marble* erected in the *West Wall* of the said *North-Cross* to the Memory of the *Lady Elizabeth Morgan*, a Lady as eminent for *Piety, Sanctity, Virtue*, and all noble and laudable *Accomplishments* as most of her *Sex*. This will appear from the following *Inscription* (that is put on the *Monument*) the Author of which declaring himself against all *Flattery* has describ'd her *Qualities* neatly and elegantly every way agreeable to the *Plainness, Sincerity, and Innocence* of her *Life*.

Hæc tabula sacra esto
Memoria

Ornatissimæ femine dominæ ELIZABETHÆ MORGAN, filiæ GVLIELMI MORGAN è comitatu Monmouth militis; quæ per sex annos sacro connubii fœdere sociata fuit GVLIELMO MORGAN è comitatu Brecon armigero, & mortalitatis suæ exuvias deposuit
28. Junii 1638.

Haud mentiar poëta vanus, rigido
Nec fas erit marmori adulari; hic jacet
Sexus sui speculum, pietatis &
Modestia exemplar, decus conjugii,
Solamen agri, & pauperis sacra anchora:
Quam fecit ortus nobilem, & mores bonam.
Æthici bene imbuta, & Oeconomicis,

Guara

*Guara domi imperare & parere simul:
Mori non merita, meruisset nisi
Culm, & sedem, animas quæ manet
Tam piæ.*

§. 9. But before I pass out of this Church I must not forget to visit the Grave which contains the Sacred *Asbes* of one of the *greatest* and yet one of the *humblest* Men that the *last Age* hath bred, I mean the celebrated Mr. HENRY DODWELL; a Name that will be *always* mention'd with respect as long as there is any due regard for Religion, Virtue and Learning. This Great Man died in the threescore and tenth * Year of his Age on Thursday June the seventh 1711. a little after four of the Clock in the Morning, and was buried on Saturday (June the ninth) immediately following in the Chancel of this Church, just over against the Monument of Dr. Throcmorton above † mention'd, and about a Yard distant from it. His universal Knowledge and profound Judgment in all Sciences and Books had render'd him famous amongst all the learned Men of France, Italy [and Germany,] and the great Sanctity and Severity of his Life had gain'd him a Veneration very peculiar and distinguishing among all sorts of People. He made it his greatest Study to assert the Honour and Interest of Religion and the Clergy; and his Writings in Defence of the Church of England against Papists and Presbyterians have been esteem'd perfect Pieces in their kind ‡. His Exactness in History as well sacred as profane, and his exquisite Skill and Judgment in the most intricate Parts of Chronology made his Assistance so necessary that his Help and Direction was desired and courted by the most learned Men of the Age. This was the occasion that the judicious and learned Dr. William Lloyd, now Lord Bp. of Worcester, kept him for several Years very near to himself, that he might not be depriv'd of the Benefit of conversing and advising with a Person of so extraordinary Abilities in compiling and digesting that most elaborate Work of Universal Chronology, in which his Lordship hath been engag'd so many Years. He always affected a retired and private Life, and was ambitious of no Sort of Preferment, his Modesty being so great, that tho' perhaps none were better qualify'd, yet he could not entertain such high Thoughts as to think himself fit for discharging the Office of any Place. His Friends would have been glad of any opportunity of promoting and advancing him, if he would have comply'd with their good and kind Intentions; but no Persuasions could

Mr. DODWELL'S
Death and
Character.

* He was born in the latter End of October MDCXLI. but on what day he himself could never learn. † See §. 7. ‡ See *Athen. Oxon.* Vol. II. col. 902.

prevail with a Man of so *humble* and *meek* a *Spirit*. So that now some methods were to be contriv'd by which he might be preferr'd without his *Knowledge* and *Privty*, and accordingly at last it very luckily happen'd that tho' he was bred up at *Trinity-College* near *Dublin*, (where he had had the Benefit of a *Fellowship*, which he soon quitted that he might avoid entering into *Holy Orders*;) yet the University of OXFORD (upon the Death of Dr. *John Lamphire*) in the Year MDCLXXXVIII. most generously elected him to be *Camden's* Professor of *History*, he being then absent and altogether a *Stranger* to the *Design*. This was a very *signal* Mark of *Respect*, and tho' he could not but be astonish'd and concern'd at the *News*, yet he look'd upon it not only as an Honour from the *Univerſity*, (who pitch'd upon him, without any *previous Interest* whatsoever, purely out of *Regard* to his *Merit*) but as an Act of *Providence*, and therefore he most gratefully accepted of the *Place*, which he was soon after admitted to, and read his first *Lecture* on *May 29*. MDCLXXXVIII. at which time was a vast *Concourse* of *Auditors*. But the *Univerſity* had not the happiness of enjoying him for their *Professor* long. For the *Revolution* coming on, and he being one of those *conſcientious*, good Men that could not comply with the *Government*, but kept close * and adher'd to the *Oath of Allegiance* which they had taken to King *James* the II^d. for that reason his *Place* was pronounc'd void by the *Vice-Chancellor* in the Presence of some of the *Heads of Houses* at two of the Clock on *November 14*. MDCXCI. He read only sixteen *Lectures*, the last of which was on *November* the sixth the same Year he was depriv'd. All these being afterwards revis'd by him in his little cell in the *North Suburb* of OXFORD, were printed at the *Theater* in a thick *Octavo*, to which he added three other *Lectures* that he had prepar'd, and an *Appendix* containing some *Fragments* of the *Libri lintei* or *Diurnal Acts* of the City of *Rome*, to which are subjoyn'd divers *Notes* and *Chronological Tables*. The Edition (humbly inscrib'd to the University of OXFORD) came out in MDCXCII. and had the *Worthy Author* done nothing else 'tis a noble Specimen of his great Skill and Judgment in the most abstruse Points of *Historical* and *Chronological Learning*. The Book was receiv'd with Applause by the best Judges. By this Performance he hath done immortal Honour to the Name and Memory of Mr. *Camden*, and 'tis thought that never any Professor discharg'd his Office more for the Credit of the *Univerſity*, or with stricter Regard to *Conscience*. Mr. DODWELL

* *Athen. Oxon.* Vol. II. col. 902.

having continu'd for some time in a *most private and obscure* Condition in his *Cell* before mention'd, at last retir'd to a pleasant *Village* call'd *Cookham* (a *Place* he had been at several times before) near *Maidenhead* in *Berks*, where he became acquainted with my *best Friend* and *Patron* the *Pious and Learned* FRANCIS CHERRY of *Shottesbrooke* in the same *County*, Esq. This *Acquaintance* being diligently cultivated, and at last firmly settled, much to the Content and Satisfaction of each other, Mr. DODWELL in a short time settled himself at an old *Manour House* call'd *Smewins**, situated in the *Parish* of *White-Waltham* something above a *Quarter* of a *Mile* South South East from Mr. CHERRY's *Habitation*. After some time spent here, he married a *young but very discreet and virtuous Woman* from the *Town* of *Cookham*, by whom he hath had several *Children*. Upon this *Marriage* he had an *House* fitted up for him by Mr. CHERRY close to *Shottesbrooke Church*, and in the *Place* where Part of the *College* of *Shottesbrooke* stood. Here and in an *House* plac'd something below this more *Eastwardly* he liv'd to his dying day. Being now settled according to his *Wish* and *Desire*, and enjoying the *daily Assistance* and *Conversation* of his *great and good Friend* Mr. CHERRY, he apply'd himself with his usual *Industry* to his *Studies*, and afterwards writ and publish'd divers *admirable Books*, amongst which must not be forgot that *elaborate* one in *Quarto de veteribus Græcorum & Romanorum Cyclis*. This *Book* was dedicated by him to Mr. CHERRY, who had a *joynt share* in the *Work*, as the *Author* has *gratefully* acknowledg'd. 'Tis one of the *greatest* and one of the *exactest Performances* that ever was printed of it's kind, and all were struck with *Admiration* how Mr. DODWELL should find *leisure* in those times of *publick Disorder* and *Confusion* to compile a *Book* of such a *Bulk*, that requir'd so much *Meditation* and *Closeness of Thought*. But this was the *Effect* of his *happy Retirement* and of his own *even Temper of Mind*; to which we are also to attribute the other *learned Writings* with which he afterwards oblig'd the *World*. No *Sufferings* whatever could make him withdraw his *Affection* to *Religion* and *Learning*; but he went on in a *constant, regular Course* of exercising the *most Heroical Acts of Virtue and Piety*, and of consulting the *Honour and Fame* of the *Nation* by such *Works* as will last to all *future Ages*. He was a *most strict* follower of all the *Rules and Orders* of the *Church of England*, and was a *Religious Observer* of all her *Fasts and Festivals*. He dy'd with the same *exemplary Piety* with which he had

* See below towards the End of §, 12.

always liv'd, and during his last *Sickness* he receiv'd the B. *Sacrament* publicly in the Parish Church of *Shottesbrooke* from the Hands of the *Minister* of that *Place*, the *Schism* (which had commenc'd by virtue of the *Lay-Deprivation* of the *Bishops* soon after the *Revolution*) being according to his *Principles* (which may best be learned from his *Writings*) clos'd by the *Death* of the *truly Venerable* Dr. WILLIAM LLOYD Bishop of *Norwich*, which happen'd on *January* the first 17th in the 73^d. Year of his Age, leaving the Character behind him of a *very wise Man*, and of a *godly, primitive Bishop*. As to Mr. DODWELL's Person, he was of a *small but well proportion'd Stature*, of a *sanguine Complexion*, of a *grave, serious, but comely, pleasant and ingenious Countenance*, of a *piercing Eye*, of a *solid Judgment* and ready *Apprehension*. He was a *faithful and sincere Friend*, very *charitable* to the *Poor*, (notwithstanding the *narrowness* of his *Fortune*) free and open in his *Discourse* and *Conversation*, (which he always manag'd without the least *Personal Reflection*) courteous and affable to all People, *chearful* in the *highest Afflictions* and *Calamities*, *facetious* upon all proper *Occasions*, ever ready to give his *Counsel* and *Advice*, and extremely *communicative* of his *great Knowledge*. His *motion* was *quick, nimble and lively*, and his *Constitution* so *strong and vigorous*, that excepting three or four *Fits* of the *Ague* and *Cholick* he enjoy'd 'till a little before he dy'd an *uninterrupted Course* of *Health*, free from those many *Pains* which generally accompany *old Age*, and are often the *Effects* of an *intemperate Life*. So that if he had but taken an *ordinary Care* of himself, by making use of some *proper and seasonable Diversions* (as some of his *best Friends* would often advise him) and by less *Abstinence* from the *Comforts* and *Refreshments* of *Nature*, he might in all probability have reach'd to ninety or an hundred Years. But he was so eager in the Pursuit of his *Studies*, and so desirous of improving himself in the *Depths* of *Learning*, that whereas he always us'd to walk on Foot in his *Journeys* he *seldom* or *never* went without a *Book* in his Hands. This *severe Method* of living quite destroy'd and wore out his *Spirits*, which were not able to keep pace with his *active Mind*. Yet for all this 'till the last Year of his Life he made no complaint of any other *Distemper* than a *small Failing* in his *Eyes*, which he mentions thus in a *Letter* he writ in *August* MDCCVIII. to the learned *Perizonius*: *Quod sis de mea valetudine sollicitus, gratum habeo. Ea fruor prosperima, & per maximam vitæ partem usus sum. Nec senectutis hoc ætatis LXVIII. incommodum majus sentio quam deficientium paulatim oculorum. Continual labour, without any*

Inter-

Intermission, brought him into a *Consumption*, that ended in an *intermitting Fever* which could never be stopp'd. He enjoy'd the use of his reason to the last, and sent up several *pious Ejaculations* immediately before his *Death*, which is an *unspeakable Loss* to *Religion* and *Learning*.

§. 10. And now leaving this *Great Man*, I shall step out at the *South Door* into the *Church-Yard*, where just under the *Spire* lyeth an *old Stone* rais'd upon *Bricks* above the *Surface* of the *Ground*, which I remember you told me you took particular notice of, especially for this reason, because 'tis a common Report amongst the *Inhabitants* of the *Parish* and others thereabouts that 'tis the very *Stone* that was laid over the *Architect's Grave* that built the *Church* and *Spire* in the time of *King Edward III.* They say (and it hath been a *constant Tradition*) that this Person, having either laid the *last Stone* of the *Spire*, or else fix'd the *Weather-Cock*, call'd for some *Wine* or *Ale* on purpose to drink the *King's Health*; which being brought up to him, he had no sooner drunk it but he accidentally fell down, was dash'd in pieces, and afterwards buried under the *Spire* with this *rough Stone* over his *Grave*. I have oftentimes view'd it, and I have been inform'd that some Years agoe it lay flat upon the *Ground*, (the *Bricks* that sustain'd it being sunk down after such a Number of Years) and that Mr. *Richard Clear*, Rector of the *Parish*, (I mean the first of them, for there have been two Rectors of *Shottesbrooke* of this Name) often said and declar'd to his *Friends* in his Life-time, that whenever he dy'd he would be buried under this *Stone*, which accordingly he was. As the *Grave* was opening they found several *Bones*; but it did not appear either from *Memory* or *Tradition* that ever any Person but the before mention'd *Architect* had been buried here. 'Tis a *plain Free-Stone*, without any *Inscription*, or the least *Memorial* to signify to *Posterity* either who was buried under it, or the *misfortune* that had befallen the Person over whom it was plac'd. So remarkable and uncommon an *Accident* one would think might have claim'd some *mournful Verses*, or at least some other *Inscription* from his *surviving Friends*. But in those times they were not so forward and ready to write *Eucoriums* upon the *Dead*. They thought *Flattery* a very great *Crime*, (as without doubt it is) and that the plainer *Sepulchral Monuments* are so much the more *sincere Tokens* of *real Sorrow* they carry with them. The *Greeks* and *Romans* had * the same *Sentiments*;

The Death of the *Architect* that built the *Spire* of *Shottesbrooke Church*. The *Stone* over his *Grave*. The *Plainness* and *Simplicity* of his *Life*. *Falsene Inscriptions* avoyded by the *Ancients*.

* Hence, to omit other *Instances*, M. *Porcius Cato* had divers *Monuments* erected to his *Memory* on which his *Name* only was written: as, M. POR-
Vol. 5. P TIVS.

and where there is any *fulsome Character*, or long, tedious *Harangue*, 'tis look'd upon by the *best Judges* as a good reason why such *Monuments* should be suspected as *modern*. The *Danes* often erected *great Stones* without any *Letters* upon them; and when they put up *Inscriptions*, they were *plain* and *unaffected*, without *Flourish*, barely intimating the *Titles* of the respective Person, without running out into *Panegyrick*. The *Architect* we are speaking of was an *ingenious* Man, of great *Plainness* and *Simplicity*, and wanted none of those *studied Praises* which are often given by us to our *dead Friends* and *Relations*. 'Twas thought that the *manner* of his *Death* could not but be remembred and deliver'd down to *future Ages* without any *written Evidence*, and that the *Simplicity* and *Innocence* of his *Life* were best express'd by a *plain Stone*, without any *Flourishes*, which serve to amuse the *Reader* rather than make him a *better Man*. 'Tis therefore no small *Fault* in many of our *modern Inscriptions* that the *Authors* give themselves a loose, and run out into *trifling*, *whiffling*, and *extravagant Strains* of *bombast Oratory*, without any *true Conduct* or *Judgment*, for want of which *Faculty Scholars* cannot (any more than other Men of whatever *Quality* or *Denomination*) pretend to any tolerable share of *Wisdom* and *Prudence*, notwithstanding their *Claim* and *Pretension* to *Elegance* and *Fineness* of *Expression*. 'Twould be far more *decent* and *praise worthy* (unless I am very much mistaken) to imitate the *Ancients*, (as the Reverend and Learned Dr. ALDRICH did in his Excellent *Inscription* upon the *Monument* of Dr. Wallis *,) and even where the *highest merits* are conspicuous only to give a *compendious*, *short Narrative*, with a *plain* but *comprehensive Character* and *Elogium* of the several *great and illustrious Personages* to whom the *Monuments* are erected; and to take care to have all this done in an *Historical Style*, without any *vain*, *idle Flourishes* of *Wit* and *Fancy*.

A Difference between the *Inhabitants* of *Bray* and *White-Waltham* concerning the *Bounds* of their *Parishes*.

§. II. Just at the time when you were surveying the *Church* and *Antiquities* of *Shottesbrooke* there happen'd to be an *unhappy Difference* and *Contest* between the *Parishes* of *Bray* and *White-Waltham* (out of the latter of which, as I have before observ'd, the *Parish* of *Shottesbrooke* had been taken) concerning the *Bounds* of each *Parish*, the *Inhabitants* of *Bray* being

TIVS. M. F. CATO. GENSORIVS. And M. PORCIVS. CATO. CENSORIVS. And M. PORCIVS. M. F. M. N. CATO. Which three *Inscriptions* are cited by P. Servius in his *Miscell.* p. 77. of the II. Tome of *Miscellanea Italica erudita* publish'd by Gaudentius Robertus, to which excellent *Collection* I refer you. See the *Appendix* Num. IV.

charg'd

charg'd with *Incrroachments* upon the *Lands* that belong to *White-Waltham*. This Difference, however *trivial* it may seem, was carry'd so high as to produce divers *bad Consequences*; all which might have been avoyded had not the late *Dr. Francis Corfwell*, Vicar of *Bray*, (a Man of much the same Principles with his famous Predecessor that occasion'd the remarkable Proverb of this County) been the principal Promoter and Encourager of these violent and unwarrantable Proceedings; the Injustice of which I cannot better represent than by an exact Account of the Bounds of *White-Waltham* Parish as they are marked out and settled in their Yearly Perambulations; which I have therefore made some Inquiry about, and my Information as it came from a Person that knows these Things perfectly well, so I can rely upon his Probity and Integrity in keeping strictly to Truth in each particular, and for that reason I have transmitted it to you that it may be preserv'd amongst your other Observations, and by that means be a Satisfaction to Posterity if ever the *Dispute* should happen to be reviv'd.

§. 12. After a good Number of *Parishioners* have been call'd together by the tolling of the biggest Bell (which was also the ancient Custom of gathering the *Parishioners* together in all Parts of *England* upon such solemn Occasions) they begin their Perambulation in *White-Waltham* Street at the End of the *Smith's Shop*, where there is a *Ditch* that is dug between *Shottesbrooke* and *White-Waltham*. Being directed by this *Ditch* they pass on, and taking in Part of a large Field call'd *Waltham-Field*, they enter into a *Close* commonly known by the Name of *Terresh*, which belong'd formerly to the College of *Shottesbrooke*. Having taken in Part of the said *Close*, they make a *Cross* hard by *Terresh-Garden*, where were once great Buildings, as appear'd by large Quantities of *Ruins* and *Rubbish* (that seem'd to be very ancient) when 'twas first plough'd up, which was done within the memory of Man. Thence they go into a *Common-Field* call'd *Watash*, and take in most part of that from *Shottesbrooke*. Afterwards they go into another *Common-Field* call'd *Westhwe*, and leaving the greatest Part to *Shottesbrooke* they pass on by the *Ditch-Side*, and take in all the several *Closes* of Land which belong'd lately to *Richard Grove* of the *Lane*. Then they go into a *Close* belonging to the *Farm* call'd *Pidgeon-Holes*, where there is a Room (at least 'tis reported to be) in the Parish of *White-Waltham*. After that they take in a *Close* of about 20. *Acres* on the other Side of the *Lane* where some Years agoe there were *Houses*, and is known by the Name

A particular Account of the Bounds of *White-Waltham* Parish as settled and mark'd out in their Yearly Perambulations.

of *Bylbudds*. Then passing up the *Lane* to a *Cross* (in the Ground) between *Hurley* and *White-Waltham*, they go on thence through several *Grounds* between *Hurley* and *White-Waltham*, and take in a *small Village* call'd *Little-Wick*, where they cut a *Cross* on one Side of a large *Beech-Tree*, on the other Side of which *Tree* the *Parishioners* of *Hurley* cut another *Cross*. Thence they go through an old *Chalk-Pit* to another great *Beech-Tree*, where they likewise make a *Cross* close by the *High-Road* that leads to *Reading*. Then they go along by the *High-Way* Side, taking in Part of it, to *Woolley-Green*, where they make a *Cross* (in the Ground) between *Bisham*, *Cookham* and *White-Waltham*. Thence they go, turning to the right hand, to a *Chalk-Pit*, by which they make another *Cross* (in the Ground) between *Cookham*, *Bray* and *White-Waltham*, and so they pass through an *Entry* belonging to an ancient House call'd the *White-House*, which now belongs to *Richard Bassett*, and some Years agoe was Part of the Possessions of the old Family of the *Westcotts*. Leaving one End of the said House to *Bray*, after they have taken a Refreshment here, (as the *Parishioners* of *Bray* likewise use to do) they go thence along by the *Ditch* Side through several *Grounds* between *Bray* and *White-Waltham* 'till they come to the *Lane-House*, where they take another Refreshment. Then they pass on to a *Close* belonging to *Lantons Farm*. At this *Farm* they stop and take another Refreshment, and so going thwart *Low-Brook-Lane* they enter one of *Heywood* *Grounds* call'd *Walnut-Tree Plot*. Being enter'd that *Close* they pass on Southwards all along the *Grounds* belonging to *Heywood* 'till they come to the *Mote* by *Heywood House*, at which *House* they put in and use to have a noble *Treat*. Then going through the other *Grounds* belonging to the said *House* between *Bray* and *White-Waltham* they pass into a *Wood* or *Coppice* call'd *White-Paddock*, and so keep on Southward near *Payley-Street*, where at a *House* call'd *Triggs* they have a Refreshment. Then they return and keep on Southward 'till they come into the Common *High-Way* leading to *Windsor*, and there upon an *Elm-Tree* they make a *Cross* between *Bray* and *White-Waltham*. Thence they turn Westward down the said *High-Way* 'till they come to *Shipcott-Lane*. Here they steer Southward and pass up the said *Lane* leaving *Waltham Hills* on the left hand in *Bray Parish* 'till they come to a *Cross* which is cut in the Ground at the said *Lanes End*, and divides *Bray* from *White-Waltham*. Then they turn Eastward, and taking in a *small Cottage* with an *Orchard* they pass on to *Tutchin Lane End*, where they make a *Cross* on an *Elm-Tree*, which *Tree* was planted by Sir *Edmund*

mund Sawyer Kr. about threescore Years agoe, before which time there stood in the same Place a prodigious great hollow Oak call'd *Fair-Oak*. Then they turn *Southward* and pass on by *Bray-Wood Side* 'till they come near the great *Pond*, where is a very large *Stone* (that is fix'd deep in the Ground) call'd *Red Stone*. Leaving this *Stone*, which is a *Bound* or *Mark* between *Bray* and *White-Waltham*, they turn *Westward*, and taking in a small *Cottage* and *Back-side* they carry on their *Journey* by the *Hedge-Side* 'till they come quite to the Bottom of *Jealous-Hill*, where they make a *Cross* (in the Ground) between *Bray* and *White-Waltham*. Then they ascend the said *Hill*, and passing on it *South-East* 'till they are got about half way they make another *Cross* (in the Ground) between *Warfield* and *White-Waltham*. Then they turn *Westward* by a *crooked Gutter Side* near *Hazell-Wood*, and go on 'till they come near *Westlows-Mills*. Here they turn *Northward*, and travel on to the Corner of a *Wood* where there formerly stood a *Maple-Tree*. At this Place they make a *Cross* (in the Ground) between *Binfield* and *White-Waltham*. Keeping on *Northward* by the *Ditch-side* near *Cock-shott Bridge*, they pass through a *Wood* call'd *Habwicke's-Wood* 'till they come near *Brick-Bridge*. Then they turn *Westward*, and taking in a small *Wood* or *Coppice*, that was taken out of the *Common*, they pass on 'till they come into *Beenham's-Heath*, where they go near an old *Ditch*, or rather a *Bulwark*, and do not stop 'till they come near *Beenham's*, where there was formerly a *Church*, as it appears from the old *Valor Beneficiorum*, tho' it has been destroy'd several Years. Here they make a great *Cross* in the Ground as a *Boundary* between them and *Laurence-Waltham*. Thence they turn *Northward* through the midst of a *Wood*, and coming near *Pundall's-Farm*, they turn *Eastward* into *Smewins* Grounds, and take a *Refreshment* at *Smewin's* House, a Place that is moted round, and was formerly (as 'tis reported) one of the *Country Houses* of Prince *Arthur*, King *Henry* the Seventh's Eldest Son. Here without the *Gate* is a *Cross* (in the *Common*) between *White-Waltham* and *Shottesbrooke*. Then they turn again, and taking in most Part of *Smewin's* Grounds, they carry on their *Journey* 'till they come into *Shottesbrooke-Marsh*, where they End their *Perambulation*.

§. 13. Altho' during the time *Dr. Carfwell* was Vicar of *Bray* the *Incroachments* upon the Parish of *White-Waltham* were more considerable and grievous than they had ever been before, yet the *Differences* between each Parish upon account of the true *Bounds* had been

The *Differences* about these *Bounds* in old time. The *master* examin'd in the Reign of *K. Edward I. Moleley*, or *Moley*, formerly overgrown with *wood*, and infested with *Wolves* and *Robbers*.

carry'd

carry'd very high in former times, particularly in the Reign of King Edward the First, when the matter was strictly examin'd by proper Persons delegated and sworn for that purpose, and the Issue of the *Inquiry* was recorded, and is now extant amongst other old *Evidences* in the Tower of *London*, which I shall therefore subjoyn in the * *Appendix* to this Letter. It appears from thence that this *Controversy* was decided in the Year MCCCXL. being the 14th. Year of that King's Reign : and that one Cause of the *Inquiry* was the King's *Sequestration* of some of the *Tithes* that belong'd to the Parish of *Bray*. One of the Persons impanell'd upon the *Jury* was Edmund de *Littlefeld*, which perhaps should be Edmund de *Littlefield*, *feud* for *field* being often us'd in old *Records*. There is a Place call'd *Littlefield*, a *Green* in which are some *Houses*, situated near a Mile *Southwards* from the Church of *White-Waltham*, from which 'tis not unlikely the *Family* might be denominated. The *Jury* gave in Evidence that the Parish of *Bray* began at a Place call'd *Bodelsfole*, which is the same that is now nam'd *Ruddlesfole*. From thence it extended it self to the House of *Walter de la Howe* in the Parish of *Windsor*, and from thence to a Place call'd in the *Instrument* by the Name of *Elyster* : which was the farthest *Limit* Southwards. From thence it stretched it self to *Hethrowe*, which was the *Bound* Westward. Then it went to a Place (near *Bradenbrugg*) where in old time stood a certain *Oak*. This was one of the *Limits* or *Bounds*, and on it they us'd to cut a *Cross*. Thence it extended it self to *Crukesford* one of the King's *Vacheries*; from *Crukesford* to *Fayrbok*, from *Fayrbok* to *Wolveley*, and from *Wolveley* to *Maidenbich* or *Maidenhead*. In this *Paper* there is nothing that relates to the *Bounds* of *White-Waltham* but *Crukesford*, *Fayrbok* and *Wolveley*. The first I take to be the same House where Mr. *Hervey* now dwelleth at *Hawthorne*, some distance *Southward* from *Red-Stone Pond* : in confirmation of which opinion Mr. *Hervey* lately told a certain *Friend* of mine that it was formerly, as appear'd by his *Writings*, one of the King's *Dory-Houses*. From this old *Inquisition* there is some room to conjecture that the *Parishioners* of *White-Waltham* ought to go in their *Perambulations* as far as this House, and perhaps they had formerly a *Refreshment* at it. *Fayrbok* is nothing but the great *Oak* I have mention'd in the former *Section* : and *Wolveley* is what we now call *Wobley*. The *Saxons* call'd this last Place *Wulfstearc*, i. e. a Place of *Wolves*. 'Tis not at all improbable that 'twas formerly much infested with *Wolves*, especially if it be consider'd that the *Woods* were here as well as in all those *Childern Parts* far thicker and

larger than they are at present, and were a *Refuge for Robbers*, (as well as for *wild Beasts*;) which was the reason that the Manour of *Flamsted* was given by *Leofflan* Abbat of St. *Albans* to a certain Souldier of great *Valour* and *Courage* call'd *Thurnoth*, with this condition that he should in lieu of it take effectual Methods to have most of the *Woods* cut down, and the *Robbers* dispers'd, which accordingly he carefully and punctually perform'd. This is related in the *Appendix** to Dr. *Watts's* accurate Edition of *Matthew Paris*; but I do not remember to have met with it in any other publish'd Author. Now as *Crukesfend* was a Bound to *Bray*, so 'tis likely that it deriv'd it's Name from the *large Cross* that was here cut formerly to distinguish and mark out the *Limits* of the *Parish*. Of late Years the *Parishioners* have strangely intruded upon *White-Waltham* in the *Common*, and have taken in a great Part of *Heywood Lordship*, quite contrary to the *Determination* in the *Paper* I have produc'd, and altogether against *Custom*. I remember that some Years ago I had the curiosity to walk round the *Parish* of *White-Waltham* my self in one of the *Yearly Circuits*, at which time I could not but take particular Notice of the Insolence of the *Parishioners* of *Bray* in transgressing their *Bounds* when they came to *Crukesfend*. Dr. *Carswell* headed and directed them, and they pass'd in great *Triumph* through the *Common*, taking in all *Red-Stone Pond* and considerably farther more *West*; whereas they ought to have left the *Pond* on the *West*, and to have kept close by the *Wood Side*. I take the *Red Stone* to have been plac'd at that time when the *Controversy* first began. We meet with some *Stones* in *England* that were fix'd † purely to notify the exact *Bounds* of *Counties*, and this *Stone* we are speaking of was look'd upon as a more standing and sure *Mark* for *Distinction* than a *Cross* on a *Tree* or in the *Ground*, and less subject to *Alteration*, and the adjoining *Pond* taking it's Name from it would also serve as a *Direction* to *Posterity* in settling the *Disputes* that might arise upon this Occasion.

§ 14. This *Difference* having oblig'd me to say so much about the *Parish* of *White-Waltham*, it will be expected by you that I should likewise send you some Account of the *Monuments* in that *Church*.

I have had an opportunity of viewing them very frequently; but I do not find any erected to Persons of note for *Learning*, except a *White Marble* one on the *West Wall* in a Cha-

The Monument of
Mr. William Neile, with
his Character.

* Pag. 45. in vita *Leofflani*. † See in this Fifth Vol. of Mr *Leland's* *Itin.* fol. 116.

pel on the South Side of the Chancel; which I shall therefore transcribe at large :

Gulielmus Neile, Pauli Neile equitis aurati natu
max. filius, Richardi Neile archiepiscopi Ebor. nepos,
Academia Oxon. alumnus, *societatis philosophorum*
regia socius, serenissimo Carolo II^o. à camera privata.
Suavitate morum & temperantia plusquam juvenili
spectabilis, *Geometriae studiisque philosophicis totus*
incurvit, & perspicacissimi ingenii varia dedit speci-
mina, donec ingentibus captis amicisque lugentibus im-
matura morte valedixit, præceptus VIII^o. Calend.
Octob. A^o. MDCLXX. Piiſſimo filio pater moriens p.

Underneath on a Black Marble on the Floor :

Here lyeth interr'd the Body of William
Neile Esq; eldest Sonne of Sir Paule
Neile Kt. and Grandchild to Richard
Neile late Ld. Archbp. of Yorke. He was
borne at Bishop Thorpe in the County
of Yorke the 7th. day of December 1637.
and dyed in this Parish of White-Waltham
the 24th. day of August 1670.

This Religious and Learned young Man (who had been Gentleman-Commoner of Wadham-College) died in the 33^d. Year of his Age in his Father's House situated on the Hill at a small Distance Southwards from the Church. This House, which is commonly call'd *The Hill House*, and was rebuilt, at least the greatest Part of it, by one Roger Gardiner Gent. and Citizen of London in or about the Year MDCXXXIV. belong'd anciently to the Noble Family of the *Windsors*, and was then known by the Name of *Waltham-Place*. The Situation of it is pleasant, and the Prospect very agreeable. Upon the Top of the House is an Observatory, which Mr. Neile made great use of in carrying on his *Mathematical Studies*, which he prosecuted with uncommon Industry and Application. He was a virtuous, sober, pious Man, and had such a powerful Genius to *Mathematical Learning*, that had he not been cut off in the prime of his Years in all probability he would have equall'd, if not exceeded, the most celebrated Men of that Profession. That which hasten'd his Death was a deep Melancholy, that was unfortunately contracted by his being in love with one of the *Maids of Honour*, whom he would fain have married, but he could not gain the Consent of his Father Sir Paul Neile.

§. 15. When I was left in the Church of *White-Waltham* I could not forbear taking notice of one of the *Registers* of the *Parish*, by which it appears that one Mr. *John Blower* was Vicar there sixty seven Years together, namely from the Year MDLXXVII. till the time of his *Death*, which fell out in the Year MDCXLIV. That which renders it more remarkable is this, that he had been *Minister* at another *Place* some Years before he came thither. So that I believe he was at least an hundred Years old when he died. 'Tis reported that he was a *Welsh-Man*, and that he was look'd upon as a very good *Scholar*. He was blind for some Years, (but not many) which oblig'd him to hire and keep a *Curate*. 'Tis said that he never preach'd but one *Sermon* in his Life, which was before *Queen Elizabeth*; and that as he was going about to caress the *Queen*, he first said my *Royal Queen*, and a little after my *Noble Queen*. Upon which says the *Queen*, *what am I to Groats worse than I was?* At which *Words* being baulked (for he was a Man of *Modesty*) he could not be prevail'd with to preach any more, but said he would always read the *Homilies* for the future; which accordingly he did. He was a diligent and punctual Man, very careful of the *Affairs* of his *Parish*, and a great Lover of *old Customs*, which was the reason, perhaps, that he put down with his own hand the Figure of the *Key* of the *West Door* of the Church in the *Register*, which is a thing (I believe) that had been also frequently practis'd by the *Ancients* at the Delivery of the *Church Keys* to the *Officiari*, on purpose that they might hinder them from being alter'd. Those *Officers* were formerly created with a great Deal of *Ceremony*, the Bishops themselves delivering the *Keys*, and the *Deacons* the *Doors* of the respective *Churches*. Afterwards when *Churches* came to be more numerous and *Parishes* of less Extent the *Ministers* of each *Parish* did that Business without putting the *Bishop* to trouble; and they observ'd the same caution in taking a Note of the Form of the *Keys* either by *Picture* or by *Writing*; and 'tis likely Mr. *Blower* might have respect to this *Custom* in inserting the Shape of one of the *Keys* of this *Church* in the *Register*, which it may be he did when 'twas deliver'd by him to his *Clerk*.

The Age of Mr. *Blower*, Vicar of *White-Waltham*. He never preach'd but once. His *Character*. The Custom of the *Ancients* in creating the *Officiari*.

§. 16. Leaving *Shottesbrooke*, about half a Mile on this Side you stopp'd at a *Village* call'd *Lawrence-Waltham*, that formerly belong'd to the Abbey of *Hurley*. Here you told me you were flew'd several *Coyns* of the *Lower Emperors*, found in an adjacent *Field*;

A Roman Fort at *Lawrence-Waltham*. A *Coyne* of *Claudius Gothicus*.

which you took the more notice of, because Mr. Camden tells us that in that *Field* was a *Roman Fort*, as he gather'd from the *Coyns* frequently found by the *Husbandmen*. I have been shew'd divers of these *Coyns*, and I was once of opinion, that 'twas built about the time of *Constantius the Younger*; but I have since chang'd that opinion, and I now believe 'twas founded a great many Years before. I have amongst other *Coyns* seen one dug up here of *Claudius Gothicus*; which hath on the *Face Side*,

DIVO CLAVDIO. *Claudii Gothici caput radiatum* :

And on the Reverse,

CONSECRATIO. *Aquila*.

Which *Coyne* tho' not rare (for Abundance of them were struck upon the *Death* of this *Excellent Emperor*) yet it shews that this *Roman Castle* was in a flourishing Condition after the year *CCXX*, and perhaps it might continue so 'till very near the Invasion of the *Saxons*.

The Ruines of Silchester. *Weycock* not the same with *Wic-j-top*.

§. 17. 'Tis not unlikely but that it had a great Dependence upon *Silchester* in *Hampshire*, which is at no great Distance from it, and had a very considerable Command over this Part of the *Island*, being a very large Place, as appears not only from the *Ruines* of the *Walls*, which are in circuit ^a at least two Miles, but also from the Name it self, *Sel-ceayten*, or *Sil-ceayten*, signifying nothing else ^b but a *great City*, unless we will rather suppose that it has reference to the *Saxon* Word *Sele*, which signifies a *Hall* or *Palace*, and that some *Roman* Commander of more than *ordinary* Power had here his Place of Residence. But omitting this, which is nothing more than Conjecture, 'tis certain from the vast Number of old *Bricks* and other *Ruines*, that this *Fort* in the Parish of *Laurence-Waltham* was of considerable Extent, and of no small Strength. The *Field* in which it stood is now call'd *Weycock*, which tho' in the first Draught of this *Letter* ^c I thought to be nothing but a Corruption of the *Saxon* Word *Wic-j-top*, i. e. a *Place of Incamping*, or a *Fort*, yet I have since that time alter'd my opinion, as I have noted in my *Preface* ^d to the first Volume of Mr. *Leland's Itinerary*.

^a See Camden in *Hampshire*, and Mr. Leland's *Itinerary* Vol. VIII. p. 19.
^b Camden *ibid*. Somner in his *Saxon Glossary*, voc. *Sil-ceayten*: and Dr. Gibson's Rules for interpreting Names at the End of his Ed. of the *Saxon. Chron.* sub *Sel*. ^c Printed in the *Memoirs for the Curious* for the Month of *Nov*, MDCCV. ^d Page XI.

§. 18. And here I cannot but wish, that those who shall hereafter undertake to give us a second Part of *Camden's Britannia* (whether in *Latin* or *English*) would be very nice in observing the Place where any *Inscriptions*, *Coins*, or other *old Monuments* are found, and that they would give us *exact Descriptions* of those *Coins* which they find not describ'd in *Occo* and others who have undertaken to write upon this Subject. This as it would be a very considerable *Improvement* of this *noble Work*, so would it be the best way to illustrate the *old Itineraries*, and to point out the *Roman Garrisons*, several of which remain as yet untouch'd by our *Antiquaries*; but then the *Persons* that attempt such a *Work* as they ought to be endow'd with *excellent Natural Parts*, a *strong Judgment*, and *great Industry*, so they ought to travel to and view every particular Place themselves, to consult and examin *Records* and *old Writings*, to be very cautious how they take any thing upon trust, and to be very well vers'd in all the *Greek* and *Roman History*. All *Collections* that have been made formerly, whether in the *Bodleian*, or *Cottonian*, or any other *Library* (*publick* or *private*) should be perus'd and read over with the utmost *Nicety* and *Exactness*, and nothing put down *hastily* and *at random*. The *Manuscript Additions* and *Corrections* under Mr. *Camden's* own hand (that I have at present, by the Gift of the late learned Dr. THOMAS SMITH, in my Custody) are to be *strictly* observ'd and accounted for; as are also the *MSS. Collections* that were made by the learned Mr. EDWARD LLHUYD, whose *Observations* both as to *Antiquities* and *Natural History* in his *Travels* not only over *Wales*, both *North* and *South*, but in *Ireland* and *Scotland*, are certainly (altho' I have not had a sight of them) very *curious* and *excellent*. For he was a Man of *indefatigable Industry* and of an *enterprising* and *daring Genius*, whom no *Difficulties* or *Hardships* could deter or frighten from prosecuting his *worthy* and *laudable Designs*; and therefore as nothing *uncommon* and *fit to be noted* could escape his *Inquiry*, so he would never rest satisfied 'till he came to a *View* of it himself. After all, the *Roman Inscriptions*, as collected by *Mazochius*, *Apian*, *Smetius*, *Lipsius*, *Gruter*, *Reinesius*, *Fabretti* and others, should be *diligently* and *carefully* read over, and each Person should be very well acquainted with the *Abbreviations* of the *Ancients* as they are explain'd by *Ursatus* and other *Writers*. Such a *Task* will require several *Years hard Labour*; which no one will think too much that considers how Mr. *Camden* spent 30. *Years* and more before he could finish his *Design*, and

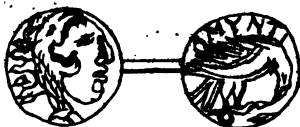
The *Qualifications* requir'd in those that shall undertake a second Part of *Camden's Britannia*. The Character of Mr. EDWARD LLHUYD.

that the same Method hath been us'd by all *Antiquaries* of note.

A Silver Coin of *Amyntas* in the Hands of FRANCIS CHERRY, Esq. The Death and Character of Mr. THOMAS CHERRY.

§. 19. The most considerable Coin that I have seen dug up in *Weycock* is a Silver one of *Amyntas*, Grand-Father to *Alexander the Great*, which I mention the rather because I do not remember to have seen it in any *Author* that I have consulted.

'Tis true *De Wilde* * has four of them, but then they are all *Brass*, and of less Value than this I am mentioning, which is now with several others in the Possession of the pious and learned FRANCIS CHERRY, Esq. It has the Head of *Amyntas* cover'd with a *Lyon's Skin*, (according to the Custom of the *ancient Heroes*) and on the Reverse AMYNTA, with an *Eagle*, treading on a *Serpent*, denoting, perhaps, the Conquest of *Thessaly* by *Amyntas*, in which Country, as divers of the *ancient Authors* have thought fit to inform us, are a vast Number of *Serpents*. But you will be better able to judge of this Coin, and to make proper Remarks upon it, from the following Draught, which when you have consider'd I humbly intreat that you would let me know your *Thoughts* and *Sentiments* of it by the first opportunity.



I am oblig'd for this *Draught* to Mr. THOMAS CHERRY, M. A. of *Edmund-Hall*, who if he had liv'd longer would have communicated to me divers other *Antiquities* and *Curiosties* of this nature, by the help of which 'tis possible I might have set the *Antiquities* of *Sottesbrooke*, and some other *Places*, in a much better Light than I am now capable of doing from my own *single Observations*. But we were depriv'd of this *Advantage* by his *untimely Death*, which happen'd at *London* about 3. a Clock in the *Afternoon* on *Sunday November* the seventeenth in one thousand seven hundred and six, and he was buried on *Wednesday* immediately following, (being *November* the twentieth) at *St. Andrew's Church* in *Holborn* in a *Vault* that runs under the *Church*, tho' the Entrance be in the *Church-Yard*. This young Gentleman (who was little more than twenty three Years of Age) was a Person of a *graceful, tall*, but somewhat too

* Numism. antiq. ex Museo Jac. de Wilde, Amst. & Oxon. at the beginning. slender

Slender Stature, of a bashful, modest Countenance, of a very obliging Conversation, of wonderful good nature, and of singular Probity and Integrity. He was a Man of good Judgment, was a Lover of Learning and Learned Men, and had we enjoy'd him some Years longer I do not doubt but he would have prov'd an Ornament to the Clergy (he being just enter'd into Holy Orders) and have imitated his near Relation Mr. FRANCIS CHERRY (from whom and from Mr. DODWELL he had receiv'd Principles of true Virtue and Honesty) in doing what good he could for the Honour and Glory of this Church and Nation. The Loss of a Gentleman, so hopeful in all respects, in the very Bloom and Flower of his Years, could not but be a great and terrible Blow to all his surviving Friends and Relations, (and particularly to my self, who had contracted an intimate Friendship with him, when we went to School together, and 'twas so inviolably maintain'd to the last that he was my constant and, as it were, only Companion in my Studies, and I reap'd no small Benefit from his Conversation;) but God's Providence is always conducted and guided by Rules and Measures of infinite Wisdom and Goodness, and the reasons of his Determinations are beyond our Knowledge and Comprehension. 'Tis too apparent that He hath a Controversy with this Church and Nation for our Sins and Defection, and it seems plain to me that this innocent Young Gentleman is happily remov'd and taken away from the Evil to come. It ought therefore to be matter of Joy to us rather than Grief; at least we ought, as becomes Christians and Wise Men, to acquiesce and submit without any Murmuring, Complaint, Or excessive Lamentations.

§. 10. Leaving *Laurence-Waltham* you stopp'd no where 'till you came to *Dorchester*, (seven Miles from OXFORD) the Church of which Place being very large, you had the curiosity to take a view of the several *Monuments* in it. Here you saw some that were *ancient*, and guess'd rightly that it *formerly* belong'd to some *Religious House*. For in the *Saxon Times* at this Place was an *Episcopal See*, founded by *St. Birinus A. D. DCXXV.* and upon that account it often occurs in the *Saxon Chronicle* and other *Annals*; but upon the Translation of it to *Lincoln* by *Remigius A. D. MLXXV.* (by reason the City was then much diminish'd, and not judg'd equal to the Largeness of this *Bishoprick*) here was founded a *Priory of Black-Canons* by *Alexander Bishop of Lincoln A. D. MCXL.* and the *Parochial Church* now standing was the very Church belonging to the *Priory*, and for that reason bears even to this

Dorchester formerly an *Episcopal See*. The *Priory of Black-Canons* there. *Birinus* the first *Bp. of Dorchester*. The *Sacrilegious Abuse* of ancient *Monuments*, particularly of that erected to *Bp. Æschwine*. The Honour and Respect anciently paid to *Bells*.

this day the Name of the *Prelend Church* a. As St. Birinus was the first Bishop of this Place, so upon his *Death* he bequeath'd his *Body* to be buried in the *Church*, which he had founded all of *Wood* (I suppose) agreeable to the Custom then in practise, when *Architects* were very scarce, and had little Skill in the true Rules of Building. After it had rested here several Years it was at last translated b to *Winchester* (that was one Part of this *Diocese*, which contain'd under it's Jurisdiction the two large Kingdoms of the *West-Saxons* and *Mercians*) by Bishop *Headda*. Mr. *Leland* hath also noted c that St. *Birinus* was buried at *Dorchester*, but says nothing of his *Translation*, nor of his Passage into *England*, and his Converting the *Heathens* of these *Parts*, the History of which is painted in the *Windows* of the *Church*. One of *Birinus's* Successors in this *See* was *Æschwine*, whose Image of *Free-Stone* with an *Inscription* on it was in being when Mr. *Leland* was here in MDXLII. as he hath expressly noted d. The last time I walk'd over to view the *Antiquities* of this once great and famous *City*, I spent several Hours in the *Church* on purpose to find out the said *Monument* of Bishop *Æschwine*; but I could not, after the most diligent Search, find the least Fragment of it: which makes me conclude that it hath been convey'd away and utterly destroy'd by the *Sacrilegious* Hands of some *Presbyterians* or other *Fanaticks*. I perceive also by some Manuscript Papers that Mr. *Wood* sought after this venerable old *Monument* to no purpose. *Æschwine*, as well as *Birinus*, was a good *Benefactor* to the *Place*, and had perform'd several pious Acts which gain'd him lasting Honour and Reputation after his *Death*. Hence the biggest *Bell* was dedicated both to *Birinus* and *Æschwine*, and the *Inhabitants* of the *Town* report odd Stories of the *Bell* to this day, as if it had by virtue of it's being consecrated to these *Prelates* done several miraculous things, and oftentimes preserv'd the *Town* from imminent *Dangers*. But this *Power* was formerly believ'd to be in all *Bells*, especially if they had been consecrated. The *Heathens* as well as *Christians* believ'd it, which made *Bells* (or something equivalent to them) to become very common, and great *Caution* was us'd against all *Injuries* that might be done them. But tho' I could not have the Satisfaction of meeting with the *Monument* of *Æschwine*, yet 'twas an unspeakable Pleasure to me to survey the other venerable Remains of this *Place*; tho' I could not but be mov'd with Indignation to find the *Monuments* of several of the *Abbats*,

a See Mr. *Leland's Itin.* Vol. II. fol. 10. b See *Brompton's Chronicle* apud X. *Scriptores* col. 756. b. c *Itin.* Vol. II. fol. 10. d *Ibid.* fol. 11.

Knights and Esquires. (that had been buried in the *Quire*) so much defac'd, and the *Brass Plates* torn off from divers *Grave-Stones* by *Persons* that (notwithstanding their *Pretences*) have not the *least* *Regard* to *Religion*, or *Good Manners*, but irreverently trample upon the *Asbes* of their *Holy Ancestors*, vilify and asperse them, speak lightly of their *Good Works*, and take all possible *Methods* to destroy and break in pieces the *Stones* that have been erected to their *Memory*.

§. 21. But altho' Mr. *Leland* has noted that several *Persons* of *high Rank* and *Quality* were buried in this *Church*; yet he did not think fit to write down any one of the *Inscriptions*, which 'tis likely were legible enough in his time. He contented himself with *short Memoirs*, not believing it worth his while to collect *Epitaphs* unless he found there was something remarkable in them besides the *Name* and the mention of the *Persons* *Death*. 'Tis difficult at this time to read the most ancient of these *Monuments*; yet from those *Letters* that are remaining I gather that there is little or nothing of moment on them. They neither discover nor illustrate any thing considerable in *History*, and are therefore to be regarded more for their *Antiquity* and the *sacred Use* to which they are put, than for the service they do to *Learning*. But because in our *Discourse* you happen'd to mention the *Abbey* of *Rannton* in *Stafford-shire*, and the *Family* of the *Suttons*, I shall send you two of these *old Inscriptions*, as they are engrav'd on the *Verges* of two of the *Grave-Stones* that lye in the *Quire* of the *Church*; the former of which is to the memory of a *Bishop* that had been *Prior* both of *Rannton* and *Dorchester*, (and his *Effigies* is cut on the *Stone*) the latter of a *Prior* of *Dorchester*, who perhaps was a *Man* of good *Note* and *Learning*, notwithstanding there be not the least *Hint* of it in the *Inscription*.

Mr. *Leland* did not collect *Inscriptions* unless there was something very remarkable in them. The *Epitaphs* of two of the *Abbats* of *Dorchester*.

I.

Hic jacet Dñs Rogerus quondam prior prioratus de Ranton in com. Staffordia, postea abbas mon. de Dorchester Lincol. Diocesi. necnon epus Lidenis. cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.

'Tis *Ranton* on the *Stone*, just as I have represented it. But 'tis probable a *Mark* should have been put over the *Line* by the *Ingraver* as is customary in *old Stones* as well as *Manuscripts*, of which I have spoke more particularly in my *Discourse* upon the *Bathe Inscription*.

II.

Johan de Suttona dñus, quem Criste corona,
Abbatibz gessit vires hic qui requiescit.

Divers modern In-
scriptions in this Place,
one of which to the
Memory of two emi-
nent Lawyers.

§. 22. Besides the *Monuments* of an *old* *Excellence*
I might add several in this Church that are *modern*;
but the rest being to Persons of no extraordinary
Note, I shall only send you that which is put up
in the *Wall* (just above the old Image in *Alabaster*
of the Knight, on the North Side of the *Quire* *) to the Me-
mory of two eminent Lawyers: that liv'd here, and are fre-
quently talk'd of by the *Inhabitants*: as Men not only of deep
Skill in their *Profession*, but of great *Purity* and *Integrity*,
and of uncommon *Charity* to the *Poor* :

*Habes hic, quos quævis (clerus) patronos,
Non aliter pass fata, quam olim in vivis
Facile adjuvas.*

*Geminos etiam confidicos, unus, nec multum loquax,
Tumulus componit; geminos manes unum sustinet*

*Sepulchrum, utraque justitia lances,
Quod sacrum sit memoria (fatorum legibus animi præfuit
[dignissimo])*

*Clarissimi viri, Edwardi Clarke, juriconsulti, Themidis &
Temple Lincolnensi, jam septuagenarii, & ultra, (proh quanta
Sanctitatis argumenta luxus & lites sæculo tandem vicisse !)*

Astrææ in calum abhinc recepti, Anno Dni . 1623^o.

Quin ad defuncti patris incrementa accedit filius,

Inter titulos genitoris numerandus.

Hic cinis, tegæ & æquæ custodia,

Magister cancellarius :

Hoc est,

Patrimonium populi, fortuna miserorum,

Communis regni conscientia.

Nunc iternum filium intra gremium suscipit, fovet, genitor,

Et pro sepulchro soboli est :

Inscribit patrem filius æstimatoribus titulis,

Et pro monumento patri est.

Hic quoque septuagenarius, ejusdem nominis, domus,

Funerisque hæc, cineres suas paternis

Manibus remissit, anno salutis 1638^o.

Ita se totum, unde eruit, retrahit,

Et vel in morte docuit

Suum cuique reddere.

Hoc & à fatis disce (lector) seu restituendi

Præceptum, seu solatium.

Quæ mors † erepuit, reddidit inde suis.

Quo numero legum, jurisque æmignata natus,

Quos lapis iste tegit, candide lector habe.

* Of which see Mr. Leland's *Brit.* Vol. II. fol. 11. † L. æquæ.

*Concipe, quando magis Ciceroni scammæ creparent,
Quando & Athenarum rhetoricante sene:
Marmora quo plausu, fractaque Mathone columna,
Romulidum & Graium tota theatra refer:
Invenies nullos melius dixisse togatos;
Proque bis incipies, cum tacuere, loqui.*

§. 23. What Number of Churches were in this Place in it's most flourishing State is uncertain; this we are sure of, that even after the Conquest there were at least four ^a, (tho not mention'd in the *ancient Valor Beneficiorum*;) three of which stood on the South and South-West Side of the Abbey Church. There are evident Marks of the Foundations of one just as we turn up to the Bridge, in the Gardens of the House where the Clerk now lives. They frequently dig up Humane Bones in those Gardens, and many of the Foundation Stones of the Church stand jutting out next to the High-Way in a narrow Passage, which hath been made since the Church was destroy'd. And the last time I went over to view the Antiquities here I saw plain Tokens where the Tower of the Church had stood. Mr. Leland ^b observes that the Bishop's Palace stood at the North-West End of the Town. This he receiv'd from Tradition, and 'tis the common Report of the Inhabitants at this time, for confirmation of which there are seen large Foundations of old Buildings, and 'tis in this Part of the Town that they keep Court.

Several Churches formerly in Dorchester. The Foundations of the Bishop's Palace.

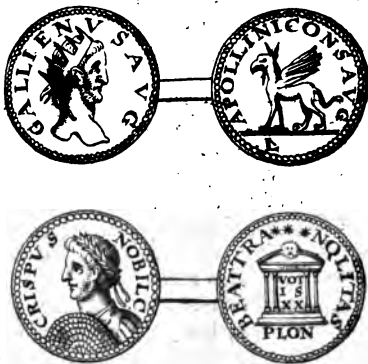
§. 24. As this had been a Town of very great Note in the Saxon Times, before it was miserably defaced by the Danes; so was it as considerable in the Times of the Romans; as we gather ^c from the Gold, Silver and Brass Coyns, which have been frequently found. This hath been noted both by Mr. Leland and Mr. Camden; but neither of them hath mention'd to what Emperors any of these Coyns belong'd. Dr. Plot also saw a good Number; but he has not describ'd any of them, only he informs ^d us that these as well as the other Roman Coyns which he had seen found in divers other Places of this Country, were most of them of the Emperors between Coccejus Nerva and Theodosius II. exclusively.

'Twas a Place of great Note in the Times of the Romans. Coyns often found there.

^a See Mr. Leland's *Itin.* Vol. II. fol. 11. ^b *Loeb. edit.* ^c The very Name also shews it to have been a Town of note among the Romans, we having no Town to which *Chester*, or *Cæster*, as the Saxons writ it, is added but what was certainly Roman, as has been noted by Mr. Burton on *Antoninus*, and since by Dr. Gibson in his excellent Edition of the *Saxon Chronicle* at the End, in the Rules for Interpretation of Places, sub *CASTER*. ^d *Nat. Hist. of Oxfordshire*, ch. X. §. 73.

And sometimes Urns
and Lachrymatories. A
Coyn of Crispus and a-
nother of Gallienus.
Gallienus a dissolute,
vicious Prince.

§. 25. These Coyns are generally found on the South-West Part of the Town in a Field of a black Soyl, in which is likewise Variety of other Remains of Antiquity. Some of the Inhabitants, lately acquainted me that not long ago were found in it an Urn with two Lachrymatories and a Skull and some other Bones of an Human Body; but it seems the Persons that discover'd them being altogether ignorant of the use of such Remains of Antiquity, they took no manner of Care to preserve them, but broke them to pieces before any one of Skill and Curiosity could have a View of them. The Coyns which I have seen dug up at this Place are of different kinds; but I shall take notice of only two at present, one of Crispus and the other of Gallienus; of both which for your better and fuller Satisfaction I have sent you exact Draughts:



'Tis true Occo and others make mention of these Coyns, (and for that reason it may be some will think it needless to trouble you with these Draughts of them;) but these Authors have omitted several Particulars about them which curious and accurate Men are desirous of knowing. Gallienus (however flatter'd as a mild, virtuous Prince in the Inscription on the Arch which is printed in Donatus *) was an Emperor of a vicious, dissolute Life. He had the crabbed, severe, sower Temper of his Father Valerian (who rais'd the Eighth General Persecution against the Christians) was a great Waster of the Publick Treasure, and was so careless about the Welfare of his Subjects, that divers Nations were stirr'd up to Rebellion. Being now invaded from all Quarters, he was oblig'd to shift as well as he could for himself; but he had exasperated

* De urbe Roma, apud Gravii Thef. Ant. Rom. Tom. III. col. 706.

all sorts of *People* to that Degree by his loose kind of Life that he could not now by any *Perswasions* or *Artifice* gain upon their *Affections*, but fell a *Sacrifice* to their *Indignation* being slain the xvth. Year of his Reign *An. Cb. CCLXVIII.*

§. 26. But notwithstanding *Gallienus* was so negligent, and so much addicted to *Vice*, yet when *Inroads* were made upon the *Empire* by such a *Multitude of Enemies* he was oblig'd to go in Person against them, and in some of his *Expeditions* he came of *victorious*, particularly in that against the *Goths* in the xth Year of his Reign, in which Year the *Scythians* laid waſt a good Part of *Asia*, and burnt the Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus*. These *Tumults* inflam'd the *Emperor* so much that he caus'd a *large Body of Souldiers* to be slain at *Byzantium*, and returning to *Rome* the same Year, as if he had been *complete Conqueror*, and had now a Respite for carrying on his *Debaucheries*, he order'd the *Decennalia* to be celebrated with that *Pomp* and *Magnificence* as had hardly been heard of before; and 'tis possible that had not the *Public Enemy* diverted him immediately, he would have commanded these *Games* to be inserted in the *Kalendar*, as *Augustus* (who was the first that instituted them) had done many Years before. 'Twas in this Year that our *Dorchester Coin* was struck. The *Inscription* of which on the *Reverse* *APOLLINI CONS AVG* shews that the *Emperor* attributed the *Success* he had met with in a good measure to the *Providential Care of Apollo*. 'Tis probable that the *Souldiers* and *Inhabitants* of *Dorchester* were Partakers in the Joy that was conceiv'd in divers Places of the *Empire* for the *good Fortune* of *Gallienus*, who was not so much deserted but that he had a good Number of *Friends*; at least 'twas not seasonable in times of the *Emperor's Prosperity* to shew any *Disrespect* to him. And as *Coins* and *Medals* were struck at *Rome* upon this Occasion of *publick Rejoycing*, so they were likewise at other Places, as is evident from the *Letters* or *Figures* at the Bottom of some of the *Reverses*. An Instance may be taken from the *Coin* before us. The *Figure* at the Bottom seems to be the *Remains* of the *Letter L*, and perhaps denotes that it was struck at *London*. In the *Notitia Imperii* indeed *London* is not mention'd amongst the six *Mint Towns*, and there is none of them that occurs there that begins with *L* except *Lugdunum*, and so *L* in this *Coin* will stand for that *City*. But this is to be understood only of the *principal Mint Towns*. For 'tis plain from several *Coins* on which *L O N* is visible that *Medals* and *Coins* were struck at *London*, and if 'twas not one of the *chief* (as

Yet successful in some of his *Expeditions*. He celebrates the *Decennalia*. At which time *Coins* and *Medals* were struck. London one of the *Roman Mint-Towns*, and perhaps *Dorchester*.

'tis probable: it might, tho' not reckon'd as such when the *Notitia* was first made) yet 'twas at least plac'd amongst those that were *inferior* and *subordinate* to the rest. If L be not the *Letter* on this *Coyne*, I do not know but it may be the Remains of a D, and that it stands for *Dorchester*. This is only *Surmise*. Yet 'twill deserve your Inquiry whether this *Coy* might not be one of the lesser *Mint-Towns*, and be under the *Procurator Moneta* at *London*, as he was under one of the VI. principal *Procuratores Monetae* of the *Empire*?

The reason of *Gallienus's* inscribing *Coyns* to *Apollo*. The *Gryffin* sacred to *Apollo*. *Spurallus* to be understood by $\gamma\psi$ in the *Septuagint*. The Figures of the *Gryffin* in *Aldrovandus* somewhat different from that on the *Coyns* of *Gallienus*.

§. 27. What made *Gallienus* inscribe these *Coyns* to *Apollo* was chiefly his being preserv'd from a violent *Pestilence* that happen'd in *Rome* and the Cities of *Achaia* * which cut off a great many thousand in a Day. *Gallienus* was not singular in consecrating this Kind of *Monuments* to *Apollo*. *C. Vibius Trebonianus Gallus* did the same thing, as is observ'd by *Pomponius Latius* in his Life. And *APOLLINI INVICTO* is frequent in ancient *Stones*. That his *Gratitude* might be the more conspicuous, *Gallienus* order'd the *Gryffin* to be put upon his *Coyns*, which tho' it be a *fictitious Bird*, yet 'twas believ'd to be real by the *Ancients*, and 'tis mention'd as such by *Mela*, *Solinus* and *Apulejus*. 'Twas look'd upon as sacred to *Apollo*, and for that reason the *Poets* made his *Chariot* to be drawn by *Gryffins*. Since therefore the *Ancients* took this *Bird* to be real, *Ocio* and others do not describe it rightly by calling it *monstrum alatum*, it being not look'd upon as monstrous by them any more than other *Birds*. The *Seventy Translators* however could not but know it to be *fictitious*, and therefore when $\gamma\psi$ is made use of by them in *Levit. XI. 13.* and *Deut. XIV. 12.* we ought to understand no more by it than *serpens*, as is noted by *Bechart*. The Figure of this *Bird* as represented in our *Coyne* ought to be nicely observ'd by such as are curious, being in some things different from the several Figures that are given of it by *Aldrovandus*.

The Character of *Crispus*. His untimely Death. The *Vicennalia* celebrated the same Year he died. One of the *Coyns* upon that occasion explain'd.

§. 28. The other *Coyne* which I mention'd is of *Fl. Julius Crispus*, the eldest Son of *Constantine the Great* by *Minervina*. This Prince was born at *Arles*, and was made *Cesar* by his Father in the Year *coccxvi*. He was a very beautiful, courageous, mild, chaste, constant and virtuous Prince. He was educated in the *Christian Religion* under the Inspection of *Lactantius*, and was possess'd with all his Father's *Virtues* without the least tincture of his *Vices*. Two Years after he

* See *Trebell. Pollio de vita Gallieni senioris c. 5.*

was made *Caesar* he vanquish'd the *Francks* and *Alamanns* in the Depth of *Winter* : and two Years after that he beat at Sea *Amandus* the Admiral of *Licinius*, having the Year immediately preceding fought also with much Reputation against *Licinius* and his Party. At last this Good Prince being often solicited to *Wickedness* by his Mother-in-Law *Fausta*, and refusing to satisfy her *Lust*, she thereupon turn'd her Love into *Hatred*, and accus'd him to *Constantine*, pretending that he attempted to force and *debauch* her. The *Emperor* (being perhaps afraid that this good Prince, who had obtain'd so many considerable *Victories*, and was honour'd by all Men, would prove too great for him) listen'd to the Words and *Suggestions* of this lascivious, wicked Woman, and condemn'd him to dye without permitting him to speak in his own *Justification*. Accordingly he was put to Death by *Poyson* at *Pola* a City of *Istria*. But this rash and unjust Proceeding created so much trouble to the *Emperor* afterwards, that his *Conscience* became very restless and *unquiet*, and he commanded his Wife *Fausta* to be stifled in a Bath that was overheated, and by way of *Attonement* erected a *Statue* of Silver with an Head of Gold to the Memory of *Crispus* with this *Inscription* (betokening his *Injustice*) *ΗΑΙΚΗΜΕΝΟ*, and made divers excellent *Decrees* in Favour of the *Christians*. The same Year he was poyson'd, it being the tenth Year after he was created *Caesar*, the *Vicennalia* were celebrated, and *Vows* were made for his *Prosperity*. *Coyns* and *Medals* were, according to *Custom*, struck upon that Occasion, of which this that was found at *Dorchester* is one. The *Vows* were made in a *Temple*, and thence 'tis that we have a *Temple* (not *cippus*, as *Occo* calls it) on the *Reverse* with *VOTIS XX — P L O N* shews that 'twas struck at *London*, and we may thence gather that these *Vicennalia* were celebrated in most, if not all, Parts of the *Empire*. The Figure of the *Sun*, with the three *Stars* over, shews that *Crispus* attributed all his *Success* to *Providence*, and the *War* being now concluded by him, a *blessed Peace* (*beata * tranquillitas*, so the *Coyne* is to be read and corrected) ensued, which caus'd *universal Joy*; but this *Joy* soon vanish'd upon News of the *Murder* of *Crispus*.

* 'Tis at large *BEATA TRANQUILITAS* in another *Coyne* of *Crispus* that I have seen dug up in the *Closet* on the South-west Part of *Dorchester*. Which perhaps therefore came from another *Mint*, or else the *Curators* and *Overseers* of the *Mint* at *Dorchester* took care that the *Errors* that were occasion'd by some *Under-workmen* should be rectify'd.

My Friend disappointed in his Expectation of meeting with some curious MSS. Papers at Abbington. An Historical Fragment concerning a Battle fought between Abbington and Oxford.

§. 29. From *Dorchester* you did not go directly to *Oxford*, but pass'd to *Abbington*, where you observ'd nothing more than what has been already taken notice of in printed *Authors*. You expected to have met with some *Manuscript Papers* relating to this *Place*; but it seems the *Gentleman* who had them formerly in his *Custody* has parted with them, and he inform'd you that some of them are lost; for which I am something concern'd, because I am very sensible that in this *Abbey* were divers *Historical Manuscripts*, which contain'd a great many *Particulars* not taken notice of by those who have written *ex professo* of the *English History*. But what I am concern'd for at present is, that I am inclin'd to think that a certain *Passage* which I met with in a *Manuscript* (that I have lately printed*) in the *Bodleian Library*, containing some *Collections* of Mr. *Leland*, might be illustrated from such *Papers*. He there tells us†, either from some *Saxon Chronicle*, or from *Rouse's Historical Collections*, or else from some other *valuable Book*, (for the *Note* being put in the *Margin* I cannot be positive from whom, tho' perhaps it was from the *Chronicle of Osney* quoted just before) that in the Year DCCCXI. was fought a great *Battle* between *Egbert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, and *Ceolwulph*, King of the *Mercians*, in a *Place* between *Abbington* and *Oxford*, called *Ccherrenbul*, in which *Ceolwulph* was overthrown. *Æ. Di. 821. fuit grave bellum inter Egbertum regem West-Saxonum & Ceolwulphum regem Merciorum inter Abingdon & Oxford in loco qui Cheppenhul dicitur, victore Egberto.* This *Fragment* of our *English History* is very considerable, there being not one publish'd *Author*, that I remember, that mentions any *Battle* to have happen'd at this time between *Abbington* and *Oxford*. Nor is there any other *Memorial* that I can learn of any *Place* being call'd *Ccherrenbul*, except *Chilswell-Farm* at the *West End* of a great *Field* (commonly call'd *Hincksey-Field*) on the *North-Side* of *Foxcomb-Hill*; which from some *Remains* of *Military Works* thereabouts, and from the *Likeness* of the *Name*, I take to be the *Place* noted in the *Fragment*, which perhaps ought to be corrected *Cheffenhull*, the *Saxon* *p* and *y* being oftentimes hard to be distinguish'd in *Manuscripts*. At this *Place*, which was formerly *Part* of *Bagley Wood*, was once a small *Abbey*, as I learn from Mr. *Leland*‡, that was built by one of the *Nobles*

* At the End of the IVth. Vol. of *Leland's Itin.* † Fol. 28. ‡ In one Part of his *Itinerary* transcrib'd by Mr. *Stowe*, and communicated to me by my ingenious, tho' unknown, Friend Mr. *DAVIES* of *Lhannerch*, lately *Gentleman-Commoner* of *Brasen-Nose-Coll. Oxon.*

of *Cissa* King of the *South-Saxons*, but afterwards translated to *Senkeſham*, which from thence was call'd *Abbingdon*. The *Saxon Chronicle* ^a has nothing more under this Year, than that *Ceolwulph* was depriv'd of his Kingdom. An. DCCCXXI. Hen þearf Ceolwulf his nīcer beſceþeþ, or beſceþeþ. And other *Authors* ſay, that he was not only depriv'd but murder'd this Year by *Bernulph* his *Successor*, who uſurped the Kingdom. But then they tell us no other *Circumſtances*; whereas if this *Fragment* be *genuine*, (as I ſee no reaſon to queſtion it) we have a plain *Proof* that *Ceolwulph* was brought to great Extremity by loſs of this *Battle* with *Egbert*; ſo that his *ambitious Adverſary* *Bernulph* might eaſily take an opportunity to dethrone and deſtroy him, in which I do not doubt but he receiv'd *no ſmall Aſſiſtance* from *Ceolwulph's* own *Subjects*, many of which were willing enough to liſten to one who made ſolemn Proteſtation that he would defend them againſt King *Egbert's Forces*, which accordingly he did for ſome time; but *Egbert* at laſt quite vanquiſh'd him at *Ellendun* ^b, (ſuppos'd to be *Wilton* in *Hampſhire*) by which the *East-Angles*, his inveterate *Enemies*, had an opportunity given them of murdering him.

§. 30. When you are conſidering this *Paſſage*, 'twill be worth your while alſo to caſt your Eye upon another *Fragment* of our *History*, in the Page immediately following, concerning *Robert Poleyn's* promoting the Study of *Divinity* at *Oxford* in the Year MCXXXIII, which, it ſeems, had for ſome Years been almoſt quite neglected. Other *Hiſtorians* have mention'd this *Decay*, and *Leland* himſelf has inſiſted more particularly upon the Service he did the University of *Oxford* in the Account he hath given us of the Life of this great Man in the IVth. Volume of his *Collectanea* which treats *de Scriptoribus Britannicis*. From thence and from Mr. *Wood's* *Antiquities of Oxford* ^c 'twill be plain that for *ſtudium ſacrum literarum* we ought to read in this *Paſſage* *ſtudium ſacrarum literarum*. This unhappy and ſcandalous Neglect of the Study of *Divinity* is expreſs'd in this *Fragment* by the Word *abſoluerant*, which ſeveral of your *Friends* think (and they are *very poſitive* in the Matter) ſhould be corrected *obſoluerant*. *Abſoluerant* (ſay they) is certainly an Error of the Scribe, and ſhould any one be ſo abſurd as to follow the Manuscript when there is a palpable and groſs Miſtake? The ſenſe requires *obſoluerant*; ſo it ſhould have been

And another relating to *Robert Poleyn's* re-viving the Study of *Divinity* at *Oxford*. This latter *Fragment* corrected, and an *Expreſſion* in it vindicated from the *Exceptions* of ſome *Criticks*.

^a Edit. *Gibſon* p. 70. ^b See *Saxon. Chron.* ſub an. DCCCXXIII. and Dr. *Gibſon's* Interpretation of Names at the End. ^c Sub an. MCXXXIV.

Printed, and we doubt not but 'twas so written in the Original Manuscript. What these Gentlemen advance is very plausible, and I am sensible that *absoluerant* is the word made use of in another Fragment upon the same occasion in Mr. Wood's Antiquities. But in Defence of the Expression I have published I must observe to them (first) that 'tis exactly written (as I have printed it) *absoluerant*, with an *a* and a *v* Consonant in our Bodleian Manuscript. (Secondly) that *absoluo*, or *absoluesco*, is a Compound of *abs* * and *oleo*, or *oleasco*. (Thirdly) that *oleo* and *oleasco* make either *olui* or *olevi* in the Prater-perfect. (Fourthly) that consequently the Compound *absoluo* and *absoluesco* make either *absolui* or *absolvevi*. (Fifthly) that notwithstanding in very old Manuscripts we have both the *a* Vowel and the *v* Consonant made thus *U*, yet the most ancient Writers did not distinguish the Form of the *u* Vowel and *v* Consonant, but made them both thus *V* †. That therefore (sixthly) *absoluerant* (as I have printed it) is the most ancient and authentick way of writing this Word, and was probably so written in the Manuscript made use of by Mr. Leland. I foresee nothing that can be reply'd to this, unless it be that perhaps they will say that *absoluerant* with a *v* Consonant is a wrong way of writing it, because we do not by that distinguish *absoluerant* that comes from *absoluo* or *absoluesco* from *absoluerant* that comes from *absolvo*. But I am not concern'd about the modern Distinction. 'Tis enough if I observe to them that the Ancients did distinguish the one from the other by Pronunciation. *Absoluerant* from *absoluo* or *absoluesco* they pronounc'd as if it had been written with a *u* Vowel, and *absoluerant* from *absolvo*, as if it had been written with a *v* Consonant, or the Boeotick Digamma F ‡. If this be not satisfactory, I shall beg leave to ask them how they think they distinguish'd *solvi* that comes from *soluo*, (which makes either *solui*, [i. e. *solui*, for I noted before that the most ancient Writers did not distinguish the Form of the *u* Vowel and *v* Consonant,] or *solitus sum* in the Prater-perfect,) from *solvi* that comes from *solvo*? When they have answer'd this Question, 'tis probable they will themselves clear such Difficulties that are or shall be made with reference to the Word that occurs in our excellent Fragment.

An old Roman Inscription found at the End of an ancient Edition of Sallust.

§. 31. As you were passing between Abington and Oxford, and inquiring of some Persons of Curiosity concerning the Antiquities of several Places in the Country, as well as concerning the State of Learning in the University, you was inform'd by one of them

* See Vossius de Analogia lib. III. c. 21. † So in the Pisan and other old Marbles. ‡ See Arnoldus Rumanus s Roma Attica, pag. 8.

that I had lately found an *old Roman Inscription* written at the End of a printed *Sallust* in the *Bodleian Library*. The *Gentleman* that gave you the Information being a Person of *Skill* and *Learning* happen'd to have a *Copy* which I had communicated to him. It seems you was extremely well pleas'd with this *Fragment* of *Antiquity* (as you are with all things of that nature) and as soon as you lighted at *Oxford* you did not forget to discourse with me upon that Subject, and to injoyne me to send you an *exact Copy* of it. The other *Task* that you impos'd upon me is *greater* than is consistent with my *other Business* (to which you are no *Stranger*) and could not but be look'd upon by you as a good reason why I should deny you this *Favour*: but there being not much time requir'd for dispatching this *Affair*, and being withal very much concern'd for promoting and advancing the *Worthy Designs* you have form'd for the Benefit of the *Publick*, I have endeavour'd to gratify your *Request*, by sending to you the following *Copy*, which I have taken with all *due Accuracy*, and have distinguish'd what is contain'd in each *Line* by *Figures*.

1 HOSPES 2 DEICO PAVLVM EST ASTA
AC PELLIGE

2 HIC EST SEPVLCRVM: HAV PVLCRVM
PVLCAI FEMINAI

3 NOMEN PARENTES NOMINARVNT
CLAVDIAM

4 SVOM MAREITVM CORDE DILEXIT SOVO

5 GNATOS DVOS CREAVIT: HORVC
ALTERVNC

6 INTERRA LINQT: ALIVM SVBTERRA
LOCAT

7 SERMONE LEPIDO: TVM ETIAM IN-
CESSV COMODO

8 DOMVM SERVAVIT

9 LANAM FECIT

10 DIXI ABEL

This Inscription more
correctly printed by
us than by Gruter, &c.
Tis genuine.

§. 32. The *Sallet*, from which I have transcrib'd this Inscription, which is to the Honour of *Claudia*, a beautiful, ingenious, modest and discreet Lady, is a Copy of the Edition that was printed in Folio at Venice by *Baptista de Tortis* in the Year 1600. I think from these Words, *Pardus Ursinus scripsit*, on the Inside of one of the Covers, that 'twas transcrib'd by *Pulcrus Ursinus*, and that he took it exactly from the Stone then preserv'd at Rome, tho' since lost. 'Tis extant likewise in *Smetius* and *Gruter*, as also in *Ferrarius's Musa Lapidaria*; and *Angelus Rocca à Camerino* in his *Bibliotheca Vaticana* makes use of it when he is speaking of the old Orthography. All of them look'd upon it as genuine. Nor do I see any reason as yet to think otherwise, tho' I know that it has been question'd by some very learned Men, particularly by my late excellent Friend Dr. THOMAS SMITH (to whom I had sent it,) in the last Letter I receiv'd from him, (being dated at London April the first, 1710. about six Weeks * before he died;) in which however he offer'd no reason for his *Suspicion*, being at that time incapable of writing down his Thoughts upon Account of his ill State of Health. *Ursinus's* Copy (for so I will call it) is much more correct than that, of the other learned Antiquaries before quoted, he having observ'd the Form of the Abbreviations and Letters, which are in some respects different from what I have noted of them in other Monuments; of the like nature, and perhaps that might give occasion to some of suspecting its *Genuineness*; but the Expressions and Character are modest, and every way answer the Style and Diction of the Ancients; and the Manner of writing is conform to the oldest Method of the Romans, and I believe we may as well bring into question the *Columna Rostrata*, the Monument to *Scipio Barbatus*, that of the *Bacchanalian Larus*, and some others (that are confess'd and allow'd to be authentic) as well as this, which was a plain Monument, *hanc pulcrum*, as 'tis here worded, for *hanc*; or *hanc pulcrum*: where we see the *d* or *r* is omitted, and it shews in some measure that *Gerard Vossius* was mistaken when he deny'd that this Word came from the Phœnician *an*. I shall not trouble you with the Variations of *Ursinus's* Copy from the others, but will leave that to your own Industry and Observation. I will only remark to you (first) that the Latin Letter E is made thus (E) in some other Monuments which I have seen, particularly in

* See my Preface to *Antonius's Itin. through Britain*, printed with Dr. Rob. Talbot's Notes at the End of the III^d. Vol. of *Leland's Itinerary*.

a *Brass Coyne** of *Tetricus the Elder* found lately with a great Number of other *Coyne*s (all inclos'd in two *Earthen Pots*) at *Coningsborough* about three Miles West from *Doncaster* in *Yorkshire*, some of which have been presented to me by the Reverend and Learned Mr. *MARMADUKE FOTHERGILL* of *Pontefract* in that *County*. (Secondly) that *pellege* in the first Line is for *pellege* (as *Fetterius* has it) or *perlege*. (Thirdly) that *AI* for *AE* occurs in Abundance of old *Fragments* and *Remains*, and particularly in a *Brass* but scarce *Coyne* of the larger Size to the Memory of *Agrippina*, Mother to *Nero*, which I have seen in the Hands of a very worthy Friend, and if genuine (for I very much suspect it) is of equal Value with it's Scarceness. 'Tis a *Colony Piece*, and I remember (for I had only a *slight View*) that there are these Words upon it: *MEMORIAL AGRIPPINAE*, which way of writing *Agrippina* is likewise us'd in an excellent Monument in *Gruter* †. And that (fourthly) between the Letters *R* and *V* of the Word *HORVC* in the fifth Line was first of all written *N* over head, as if it should be read *HORVNC*, but that afterwards it was struck out by the same Hand.

§. 33. What I have drawn up at your Request is nothing but a *Specimen* of a great Variety of *Remarks* and *Observations* that might be made through all the *Counties* of this *Nation* by Persons of better Abilities and more Leisure. A Man of a true *Genius* for *Antiquities*, that hath an opportunity of Travelling and Collecting, and is afterwards able to judge of his *Collections*, will make such *Discoveries* as will be either wholly new, or at least will illustrate and clear divers intricate and obscure Passages in our old *Historians*. But we must not expect to see this done to purpose 'till it be promoted and advanc'd by Men of large *Estates*, and by those that have got the rich and great *Proferments* in their Hands. Whenever that happens we shall have good reason to look for accurate *Dravghts* and excellent *Accounts* of that noble Collection of ancient *Marble Statues* preserv'd in the Gardens of Sir *William Rarior*, now Lord *Lampeter*, at *Easton* in *Northamptonshire*, (which his Lordship happily bought of the Dutchess Dowager of *Norfolk*, she that was before Mrs. *Bickerton*) and of other venerable Monuments of *Antiquity* dispers'd up and down this Kingdom. This is an Undertaking that has been a long time desir'd, and

These Remarks only a Specimen of what might be done for this Nation, if there were justable Encouragement.

* The Inscription is. *LAETITIA AVGN*, not *AVGG* as 'tis in *Occo*.

† Was struck in the Year *cclxxiv*. at which time *Tetricus* and his Son submitted themselves to *Aurelian*.

† *F. cccxxvi. n. 9.*

when it is attempted, carry'd on, and consummated, it cannot fail of meeting with *due Approbation* from all such as have any Love for *Learning* or *Antiquity*. I am sure 'twill be very acceptable to your self, as 'twill also to,

SIR,
Your most humble Servant,

THO. HEARNE.

BODLEIAN Library.
Aug. 10. MDCCXI.

A P P E N D I X.

NUM. I. See pag. 106.

Out of Mr. *Dodsworth's* MSS. Coll. Vol. cxxx. f. 58. a

Communia de anno 18. E. II. termino Pasche.

Sufflex Ro. 9 ex parte Australi.

Robertus de Shotesbrooke—
tempore Hen. 3.

Joannes—

Gualtherus—*Roesia* filia
Vixdelon. & heres.

*Berks. Man.
de Shotes-
brok.*

Tenura.

MAN. de *Shotesbroke* tenetur de Domino Rege in capite per servitium inveniendi carbonem ad fabricandam coronam Dni. Regis, & suum Regale, percipiendo 60s. 10den. per annum pro prædicto carbone inveniendo. De quibus *Reginaldus de Pavelay* perquisivit dictum Man. Quod Man. tenetur per seriantiam, per servitium inveniendi carbonem ad aurifabricam Dni. Regis, * & sicut & sicut ad coronam suam & Regale suum, & percipiendo 60s. 10d. per annum pro prædicto carbone inveniend. fo. 16.

NUM. II. See Pag. 106.

Out of Mr. *Dodsworth's* MSS. Coll. Vol. LXIV. f. 34. a.

Esaet. 45. H. 3. num. 15.

Berk ff.

Hæc est Inquisicio facta per sacramentum *Nigelli Stodard*
* Sic. &c.

&c. quantum terræ *Robertus de Scoteshroc* tenuit de Domino *Robertus de Scoteshroc* Rege in capite, & quantum de aliis &c. Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod dictus *Robertus* tenuit die quo obiit de Domino Rege in capite unam carucat. terræ & dimid. in *Scoteshroc* per servicium militare, & reddendo inde per annum ad wardam castri *Wyndesore* xx. & debet servicium Domino Regi in exercitu suo per quadraginta dies ad cultum suum proprium. Et tenuit duas acras terræ de *Johanne de Bemetsfeld* pro sex denariis per annum, & quatuor acras prati de *Willelmo de la Tarstone* pro vii. per annum. Et dicunt quod *Johannes* filius ejusdem *Roberti* est ejus heres propinquior ætatis trium annorum &c. In cujus rei testimonium.

NUM. III. See pag. 106.

Ibid. Fol. 40. b.

Escaet. anno incerto H. 3. num. 103.

Berk ff.

Robertus de Sotesbroc tenuit in capite de Domino Rege in *Sotesbroc* in comitatu *Berk.* duas carucas terræ cum serviciis liberorum hominum & villenag, pratis, boscis, & aliis libertatibus ad dictam terram pertinentibus valoris per annum xviii. faciend. eidem Domino Regi servicium unius militis, & custodiæ castri de *Wyndesore* per annum xx. Et est *Robertus* filius suus proximus ejus heres, & est hac die Purificationis beatæ *Mariæ* anno regni Regis *Henrici* xxxi. de ætate xvi. annorum. Jurator *Ada de Nigell.* &c.

NUM. IV. See pag. 114.

The Inscription under the Bust of Dr. Wallis that is fix'd to a Pillar on the North-East Side of the Pulpit of St. Mary's Church Oxon.

JOHANNES WALLIS, S. T. D.

Geometrix Professor *Savilianus*,

&

Custos Archivorum *Oxon.*

Hic dormit.

Opera reliquit immortalia.

Ob. Oct. 28. A. D. 1703. Æt. 87.

Filius & Heres ejus

JOHANNES WALLIS

De *Soubdesh* in Com. *Oxon.*

Armiger

P.

NUM.

NUM. V. See pag. 118.

Class. 14. E. I. m. 5. De quadam Inquisitione capta de bundis parochia de Braye, & decimis & oblationibus, &c.

Inquisitio capta coram R. Fulcon. assignato apud Elyngton juxta Braye die Veneris in festo Sanctæ Margaretæ Virginis, anno regni regis Edwardi terciodecimo, per sacramentum Bartholamei de Erle, Roberti de Hulle, Roberti de Wautham, Gilberti Maddok, Johannis de Henesend, Godefridi de Henesend, Johannis de Swanynghull, Rogeri le Cras, Rogeri del Wyck, Rogeri Beneys, Robert de la Ombra, & Edmund de Littlefend, ad hoc * juratos, & de consensu parcium electos. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod parochia de Braye incipit apud Bodelespola, & sic se extendit usque ad domum Walteri de la Hawe, qui est de parochia de Wyndes. & à domo ejusdem Walteri, usque ad Elystr. quæ est bunda versus austrum, & ab illo loco usque Hetherece, quæ est bunda versus occidentem; & sic usque ad quendam locum in quo stetit † quoddam quercus quæ fuit bunda juxta Bradenbragg; & sic ab illo loco usque Crukesfend, quæ vocabatur Vacherye Regum Angliæ, & nesciunt si sit de parochia prædicta, vel non, set semper de antiqua cultura solverunt ecclesiæ de Braye decimas, de nova cultura solverunt decimas suas de aliqua parte ad eandem ecclesiæ, & de alia parte solverunt decimas aliquo tempore ecclesiæ Sarr. de novo; & de quadam parte Dominus Rex sequestravit decimas. Præterea dicunt, quod de Crukesfend extendit parochia prædicta usque la Fayrbok, quæ est bunda parochiæ prædictæ; & de la Fayrbok usque Wolvelye, quæ est de parochia de Wautham Abbatis; & sic de Wolvelye usque ad Maydenhith. Et quesiti si Abbatess Cyrencestr. qui pro tempore fuerunt, ceperunt aliquas decimas extra bundas prædictas, dicunt, quod non, nisi tantummodo sicut supradictum est. Et quia nondum fuit plene declaratum, utrum Crukesfend esset bunda parochiæ de Braye, nec ne; dictum fuit eisdem Juratoribus, quod se plenius inde cerciorarent. Ita quod ad certum diem eis præfigendum ipsum Robertum cerciorarent, ita quod omnes Juratores venerint coram eodem Roberto apud Crukesfend die Lunæ proxima post festum exaltationis Sanctæ Crucis, præter Robertum de Wautham qui mortuus est, & Robertum Beneys qui infirmabatur; ita quod partes in dictum eorum consenserunt. Et dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod Crukesfend fuit quondam vaccaria Domini Regis, & est in le Frysh; &

* L. juratorum. & mox electorum. † F. quondam, vel quædam.

quod homines de *Crucbefend* fecerunt ecclesie de *Braye*, & adhuc faciunt, exceptis duabus culturis, omnes decimas & oblationes inde provenientes, set intelligunt si *Crucbefend* nunc primo redigeretur in culturam quod ecclesia de *Braye* nihil inde caperet. Quæsti qua ratione, dicunt, quod *Crucbefend* est in le *Frith*, & le *Frith* nichil pertinet ad *Braye*; dicunt etiam, quod per ducentos annos & amplius percepunt rectores ecclesie de *Braye* oblationes, & omnimodas decimas inde provenientes. Præterea dicunt, quod omnes terræ contentæ in cedula præsentibus interclusa redactæ fuerunt in culturam citra quadraginta annos nunc proximo elapsos.

Et memorandum, quod ista Inquisicio quam cito irritata fuit, liberata fuit per manum *J. de Langeton* die *Martii* in vigilia Apostolorum *Philippi & Jacobi*, Anno dci. 14. Magistro *H. de Brauneson* tunc Decano *Sarr.* & *Henr. de Bisse* Canonico ejusdem ecclesie cum brevi originali.

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OF

Mr. LELAND's Itinerary.

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